

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

(SOUTHALL).

At the request of many of our customers we have brought out an improved Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in a

NEW STYLE,

which will be known as the "Fisherman Brand." That mark being so well known in connection with the "A1" Cod Liver Oil, will make the Emulsion easy of introduction and find for it a ready sale.

EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil (Southall) is an elegant and well-balanced preparation, made with the "A1" Cod Liver Oil (which is pronounced by large numbers of Pharmacists and Physicians to be the most digestible Oil on the market). The speciality of this Emulsion is that instead of Hypophosphites, it is combined with the highly esteemed Glycerophosphates of Calcium, Sodium, Iron, and Manganese.

BEING made with the best modern emulsifying machinery, the globules of Oil are broken up into infinitesimal particles, and the resultant Emulsion is consequently assimilated most readily.

THE flavour is delicious; the taste of the Oil is completely masked, and the Emulsion has a delightfully agreeable acidity, very grateful and pleasant to children and invalids.



IT IS THIN ENOUGH TO POUR READILY, AND YET WILL NOT SEPARATE IF KEPT UNDER PROPER CONDITIONS.

In 6 and 12 oz. Bottles,
each in a Carton.

PRICE:

7/- and 12/- per doz.

On the front panel of the CARTON is embossed the well-known figure of "En Norsk Fisker" (after Hans Dahl, as used on the "A1" Cod Liver Oil label). Standing out in white, surrounded by a solid body colour, it produces a most striking effect for Window or Counter Display.

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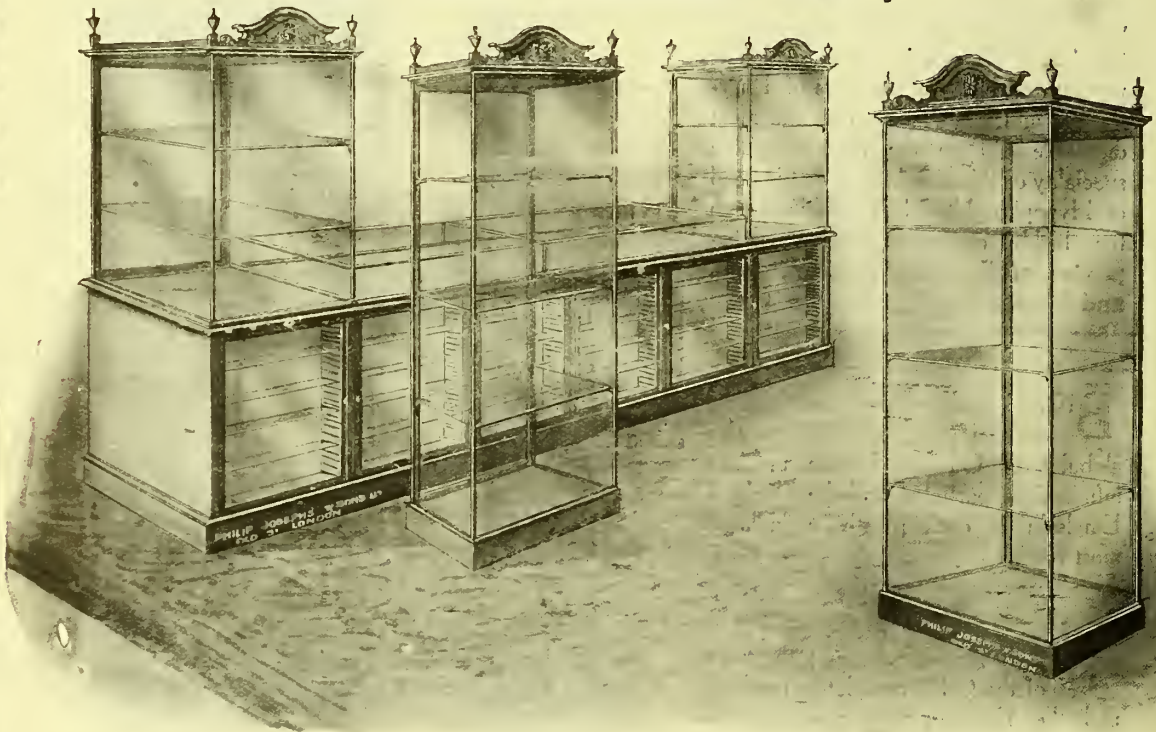
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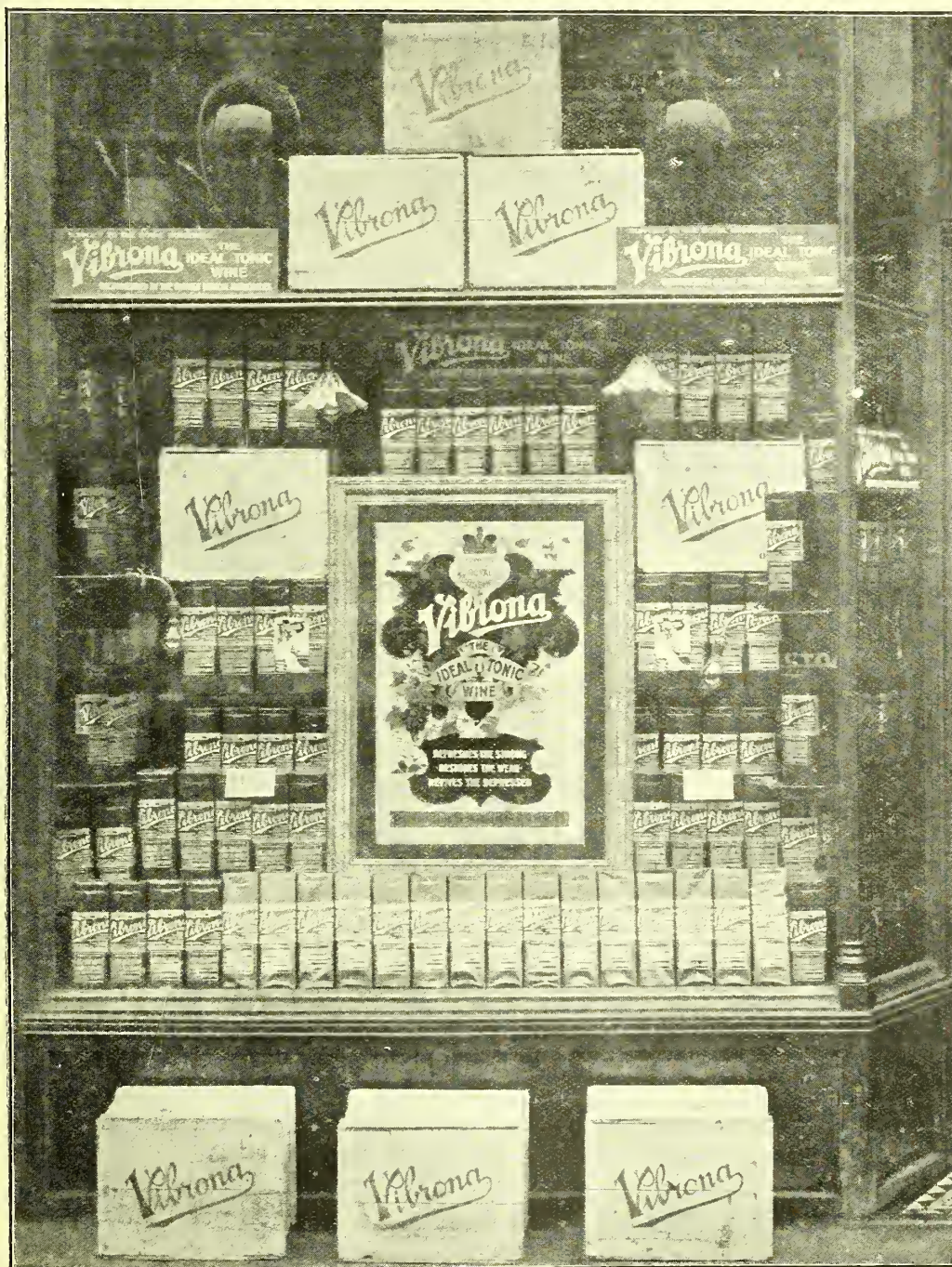
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

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Page	Page	Page	Page
Acme Chemical Co., Ltd. 18	Darton, F., & Co. 23	Ichthyol Co. 40	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. 29
Aerators, Ltd. 27	Da Silva & Co. 30	Ingram & Royle, Ltd. 27	Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. 13
Alcock Mfg. Co. 47	Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd. 19	International Chem. Co. 30	Raphaels, Ltd. 24
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd. <i>Cover</i>	Denoual, J., & Co. 43	Iron Ox Remedy Co., Ltd. 38	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. 48
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. 41	Done, J., & Co. 31	Isaacs, I., & Co. 46	Sangers' 44
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. 49	Dunkop Rubber Co., Ltd. 47	Jackson, E. E. 32	Sanitas Co., Ltd. <i>Text</i> 360
Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Ltd. 50	Ecolent Compounds, Ltd. 31	Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. 4	Schutze, F., & Co. 30
Bailey, W. H., & Son 47	Esfon 40	Judson, D., & Son, Ltd. 14	Scrubb & Co. 12
Barker, F. H. 30	Estes, E. B., & Sons 17	Kay Bros., Ltd. 43	Seelig, Hermann 48
Barnett & Foster 26	Express Developing Co. 24	Kingsley & Thackeray Hotels, Ltd. 20	Shaw, Henry, & Co. 14
Bash & Co. 15	Fairchild Bros. & Foster <i>Cover</i>	Leeds College of Pharmacy 20	Shirley Bros., Ltd. 45
Beatson & Co. 48	Farmer, F., & Co. 30	Leslies, Ltd. 45	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. 31
Berdoo & Fish <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Faulding, F. H., & Co. 32	Levermore, A., & Co. 30	Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. 3
Beiersdorf, P., & Co. 23	Fentiman, A. G. 31	Lloyd, T. Howard & Co. <i>Cover</i>	South of England College of Pharmacy 20
Bishop, A., Ltd. 35	Fentiman, A. J., & Co. 31	Lofthouse & Saltmer 32	Squire & Sons <i>Cover</i>
Blackie, R. 38	Findlater, Mackie, Todd & Co., Ltd. <i>Cover</i>	London College of Chemistry 20	Standard Tablet & Pill Co. <i>Cover</i>
Boehm, F., Ltd. 16	Fink, F., & Co. 30	Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. 39	Stedman, Dr. 30
Bond's Marking Ink 12	Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd. 5 & <i>Text</i> 360	Manchester College of Pharmacy 20	Thompson Bros. 25
Bondwright & Grey 22	Ford, Shapland & Co. 23	Maw, S., Son & Sons 30	Tidman & Son, Ltd. 14
Box, W. H. 40	Galen Manfg. Co. 30	Mawson & Co. 21	Tomoda, K., & Co. 43
Brett & Co. <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Gardner, W., & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd. 14	Meyer, Heinrich, & Co. 28	Tompkins, Jas., Ltd. 31
British Liquezone Co. 28	Grimble & Co., Ltd. <i>Text</i> 360	Miller, A., & Co., Ltd. 48	Tye, J., & Son 31
Bristol-Myers Co. 27	Halder, E. C. 31	Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd. 32	Van Abbott, G., & Sons 30
British Drug Houses, Ltd. 34	Harker, C. 31	Muter's School of Pharmacy 20	Viscose Development Co., Ltd. 13
Bronnley & Co., Ltd. 16	Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. 16	National Cash Register Co., Ltd. 22	Wardale & Co. 31
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. 18	Haywood, J. H., Ltd. 46	Natural Food Co., Ltd. 27	Warrick Bros. <i>Text</i> 360
Brook & Blackburn 30	Henry, T. & W. 12	Northern College of Pharmacy 20	Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. <i>Cover</i>
Brown & Mond & Co., Ltd. 36	Hypericide Co., The 48	North of England School 20	Watkins & Doncaster 30
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. 46	Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd. 40	Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. 11	Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. <i>Text</i> 360
Burrough, J., Ltd. <i>Text</i> 360	Hornor & Sons 42	O'Neill, S., & Sons, Ltd. 22	Wilkinson, S. W., & Co. 28
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 33	Howards & Sons, Ltd. 37	O'Neill, Zetts & Co. 15	Wilson Vet. Medicine Mfg. Co. 31
Cadbury Bros. <i>Cover</i>	Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd. 39	Orridge & Co. <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Woffensberger, J. H., & Co. 48
Callard & Co. 31	Hughes, E. Griffiths 30	Parke, Davis & Co. 25	Wood, V. 46
Chemical Works Brugg, Ltd. 48	Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd. 25	Parnall & Sons, Ltd. 16	Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd. <i>Cover</i>
Christy, T., & Co. 31	Hutchinson Co. 45	Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co. <i>Text</i> 360	Yeomans, Ltd. 12
Clark, S., & Co. 14		Pomeroy, Mrs., Ltd. 15	Zimmermann, A. & M. 42
Coleman & Co., Ltd. 32			Zotos, Ltd. 43
Congreve, G. T. 42			
Conway, W., & Sons, Ltd. 18			
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. 6			
Corry & Co. 28			
Cullwick, H. E. 31			

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In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

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Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Gathergood's Exor.
Hornor & Sons
Hymans, H., & Co.
Morrison, R., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Salle, H., & Cie.

DRYSALTERIES

Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

DYES

Judson, D., & Son
Whitaker & Co. (Hat)

EAR MOPS.

Cooper, R. H., & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Schutze, F., & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITU-

TIONS
Bath and West of England Col-
lege of Pharmacy.
Borough Polytechnic
British Optical Institute
Edinburgh Central School of
Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of
Pharmacy
North of England School of
Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
Nottingham School of Pharmacy
Pharmaceutical Society's School
of Pharmacy
South of England College of
Pharmacy

EFFERESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

ENTOMOLOG. APPARATUS

Watkins & Doncaster

IPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, C.I.O., ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, Robert

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Faulding, F. H., & Co.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Scott & Bowne, Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Tolkien, C., & Co.

Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Berliner Arthur

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Haywood, J. H.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Wood, Vincent

ELECTROPLATING

Galvanit Mfg. Co.

ENEMAS

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Burge, Warren & Ridgley

Davol Rubber Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Toogood, W., Ltd.

Warne, W., & Co. Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lautier Fils

Murray O., & Co., Ltd.

Schmoller & Bompard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Barnett & Foster

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Fuerst Bros.

Hay, Wm., Ltd.

Lautier Fils

London Essence Co.

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Meggeson & Co., Ltd.

Newball & Mason

Spencer, J., Son & Co.

Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Macfarlan, J. P., & Co.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Hymans, H., & Co.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason

Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale

Gathergood's Exor.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Parke, Davis & Co.

Ransom, W., & Son

(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Kilmer Bros., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Sangers

Solport Bros.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FERTILISERS

With's Chemical Manure Co.

FILTERS, ASBESTOS

Seitz, Theo.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

LYCATCHERS

Deansmere Manfg. Co.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Frowen, C.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Smith, J. H., & Co.

Tunbridge & Wright

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Benger's Food, Ltd.

Frame Food Co., Ltd.

Lighthouse & Salmter

Natural Food Co., Ltd.

Willows, Francis B. & T.

FLESH GLOVES

Sangers

Solport Bros.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bayer Co., Ltd.

Benger's Food, Ltd.

Brand & Co., Ltd.

Brusson Jeune

Burt, C. J.

Callard & Co.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Frame Food Co., Ltd.

Menley & James, Ltd.

Natural Food Co., Ltd.

Wander, A.

FRUIT SYRUPS

Idris & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLASSWARE, CHEMICAL

Zahradnik, Jos.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Fuerst Bros.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

GLYCERIN PLANT

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN

Gutmann & Leslie Gates

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMMED PAPER TAPE

Gosheron, John, & Co.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.

Chesbrough Manfg. Co.

Edwards' "Harlene" Co.

Egglossa Mfg. Co.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan

Herpicie Co.

John Strange Winter

Robare's Aureoline

Rowland, A., & Sons

To-Kalen Mfg. Co., Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whitaker & Co.

HEATING APPARATUS

Clark, S., & Co.

Reuter, R. J.

HERBS

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.

Epps, James, & Co.

Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

Leath & Ross

HORTICULT. SPECIALITIES

Corry & Co., Ltd.

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel

Kingsley Hotel

Thackeray Hotel

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur

Burge, Warren & Ridgley

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

Fulham Pottery & Cheavin

Filter Co., Ltd.

Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Hutchinson Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

Tompkins, James, Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Boehm, F. Ltd.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Morson, T., & Son

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

JARS AND POTS

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Christy, T., & Co.

Johnsen & Jorgensen Ltd.

Kilner Bros., Ltd.

Lang, Jules, & Son

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Pothe, H., & Co.

Reuter, R. J.

Stipendium Stopper Co.

Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTIC FERMENTS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.

Davies Sons & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Martindale, W.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Standard Tablet Co.

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

LAMPS, PARABOLIC

Bruce, F. & J.

LANOLINE

Burrongs Wellcome & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Veruon & Co. Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

Evans, Gray & Hood

Fuerst Bros.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Horne & Sons

Jackson, E. E.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Fuerst Bros.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Robinson, B., & Co.

LOOFABS

International Sponge Importers

LOZENGES

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Denoual, J., & Co.

Jackson, E. E.

Meggeson & Co., Ltd.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Raines & Co.

Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Braithwaite, H., & Co., Ltd.

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.

Pindar, J. W., & Co.

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

Thompson & Capper (Stokes)

Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T. & W.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Washington Chemical Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Lubenow, Hugo, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

MAILING CASES

Estes, E. B., & Sons

MALT EXTRACT AND PREP'S

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Blackie, R.

British DiaMalt Co.

Burrongs Wellcome & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE

Bontcheff & Kidoff
Reitmeyer & Co. (synthetic)
Orozoff, P., & Fils
Seraphimoff, S., & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.

ORANGE WINE

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.

OXYGEN GENERATOR

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

OZONE GENERATOR

Reuter, R. J.

PALATINOIDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

PAPER TUBES

O'Neill, S., & Sons, Ltd.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, James & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.
Wander, A.
Warriek Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barelay & Sons, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chuit, Naef & Co.
Erasmie Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Morison, G. H., & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Queleh, H. C., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Warriek Bros.
West, T., & Son

PETROLEUM EMULSION

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

PERFUME MATERIALS

Bontcheff & Kidoff
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Lautier Fils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Scheller, Emil & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spence, J., Son & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PHOTO-CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Merek, E.

Reitmeyer & Co.

PHOTO. ENLARGERS,

PRINTERS, &c.

Done, John
Express Developing Co.
Halifax Photographic Co.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Halifax Photographic Co.
Ilford, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.

PILL BOXES

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

PLASTERS

Allcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Solport Bros.

PILL COUNTERS

Bornkessel, F. G.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Judson, Daniel, & Son
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Anglo-American Drug Co.
Anglo & Parsons, Ltd.
Barelay & Sons, Ltd.
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
British Liquezone Co.
Burgess, E.
Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Chameison Oil Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Conoid Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Curry, Henry
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Danyasz Virus, Ltd.
Da Silva & Co.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Esoeant Compounds, Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Gordon, Murray & Co., Ltd.
Guy's Tonic Co.
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Co.
International Chemical Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Lofthouse & Salmer
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
May, Roberts & Co.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Pedezy Co.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Quinine Bitters Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sangers'
Santolin, Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stedman's Teething Powders
Sterling Remedy Co.
Thompson & Capper
Tomoda, K., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright
Voss & Co.
Walker & Son
Wilcox, Jozean & Co.
Yeomans, Ltd.
Zimmermann, A. & M.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

(See also DENTRIFICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Gordon, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Guy's Tonic Co.

Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Henry, T. & W.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Hughes, E. Griffiths

Ichthyol Co.

International Chemical Co.

Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.

Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Lofthouse & Salmer

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Martindale, W.

May, Roberts & Co.

Menley & James, Ltd.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Odol Chemical Works

Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.

Pedezy Co.

Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.

Quinine Bitters Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Reitmeyer & Co.

Resinol Chemical Co.

Sangers'

Santolin, Ltd.

Schimmel & Co.

Scott & Bowne, Ltd.

Squire & Sons

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Stedman's Teething Powders

Sterling Remedy Co.

Thompson & Capper

Tomoda, K., & Co.

Tunbridge & Wright

Voss & Co.

Walker & Son

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

Yeomans, Ltd.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

(See also DENTRIFICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

PRINTERS

Christie, Malcolm & Co.
Dudley & Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Parkes, John, & Co.
Smith, W. H., & Son
Townsend, J., & Sons

PUMPS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pointet & Girard

RAPE OILS

Hull Oil Mfg. Co.

RAZORS

Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
International Distributing Co.

RENNET

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

RESINS AND RESINOIDES

Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS

Zimmer & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Davol Rubber Co.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Galen Mfg. Co.
Hasting, Lang & Co., Ltd.
Haywood, J. H.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hutchinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

RUBBER SPONGES

Wanklyn H. A.

SACCHARIN

Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

SALICIN

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES

Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN

Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

Field, C. W.
Stamer, Dr. R.

SAUCES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SCALE PREPARATIONS

Morson, T., & Son

SCALES, WEIGHING

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parnall & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

SEA SALT

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEA-SICKNESS REMEDY

Zotos, Ltd.

SEEDS

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Conway, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Seelig, Hermann

SELTZOGENES

Aerators, Ltd.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
American Animal Therapy Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Schimmel & Co.

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

SHARES

McAdam & Tuckniss

SHEEP-DIPS

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SHOP-FITTING

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.
Bowling & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Mills, H.
Parnall & Sons, Ltd.
Rudduck & Co.
Sangers
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

SODA FOUNTAINS

Consol Automatic Aerators, Ltd.

SOAP MATERIALS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine

SOAPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Erasmie Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd.
International Distributing Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd.
Peats Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Shaw, Henry, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SOAP PLANT

Porshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

SOAPS, MEDICATED

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Wright Layman & Umney

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mumford, G. S.

SOOTHERS & FITTINGS

Hasting, Lang & Co., Ltd.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.

SOYA OIL

Hull Oil Mfg. Co.

SPARKLETS

Aerators, Ltd.

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsehe & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

SPHYGMOMETERS

Hicks, J. J.

SPIRIT OF WINE

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery

SPITTING-FLASKS

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

SPONGE BAGS

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

SPONGES

Internl. Sponge Importers
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers'
Wanklyn, H. A.

SPONGIO-PILINE

Whitehead, R. R., & Bros.

SPONGE SHOW STANDS

Wanklyn, H. A.

SPRAYS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Davol Rubber Co.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reuter, R. J.

SPRINKLER TOPS

Betts & Co., Ltd.
Brooks, Pell & Co.

STARCH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

STILLS

Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Brathwaite H., & Co., Ltd.

STOPPERS

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Stipendium Stopper Co.

STOVES, TRAVELLING

Reuter, R. J.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Hutchinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Queleh, H. C., & Co.
Wood, Vincent
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SUPPOSITORIES

Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Haynes, G., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Thermogene Co., Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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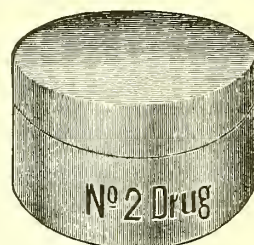
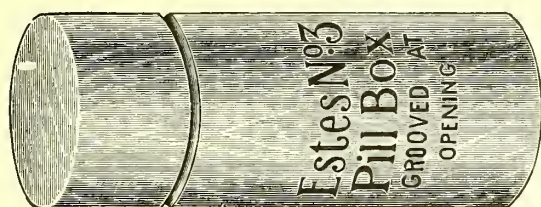
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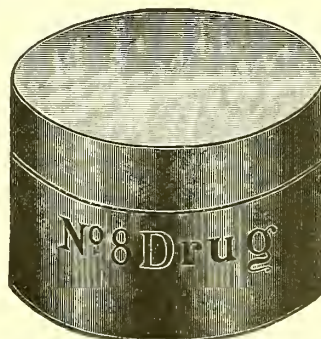
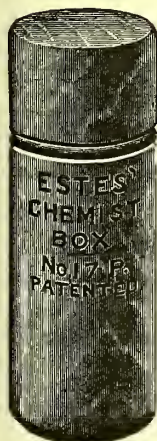
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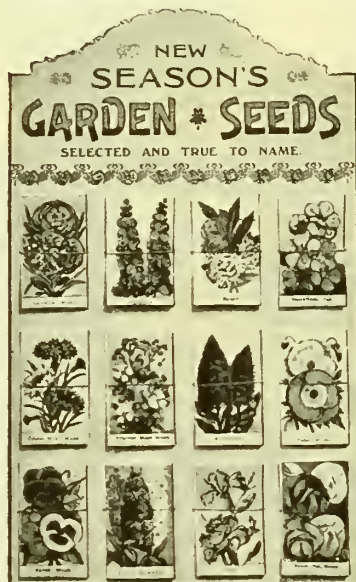
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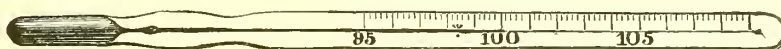
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2 minute	per doz.	0 13 6
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"TWILIGHT," with magnifying column	per doz.	0 14 6
2-3 minute	"	0 13 0
Ditto, magnifying	"	0 14 6
60-seconds	"	0 18 6
Ditto, magnifying	"	1 5 0
30-seconds	"	1 1 0
Ditto, magnifying	"	1 14 6
"DANGER," with scale above 100° marked in red	"	0 13 6
"FAMILY"	"	0 13 0
"IMPROVED FAMILY," with scale above 100° marked in red	"	0 13 6
"LIGHTNING," registering in half a minute	"	1 14 6



"ORDINARY VARIETY."

"TWILIGHT," with magnifying column	per doz.	0 12 0
2-3 minute	"	0 10 6
Ditto, magnifying	"	0 12 0
60-seconds	"	0 12 0
Ditto, magnifying	"	0 14 6
30-seconds	"	0 12 6
Ditto, magnifying	"	1 0 0
"DANGER," with scale above 100° marked in red	"	0 11 6
"FAMILY"	"	0 10 6
"IMPROVED FAMILY," with scale above 100° marked in red	"	0 11 6
"LIGHTNING," registering in half a minute	"	1 0 0



"TAPERING VARIETY."

2-3 minute	per doz.	0 7 3
Ditto, magnifying	"	0 11 0
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Ditto, magnifying	"	0 12 3
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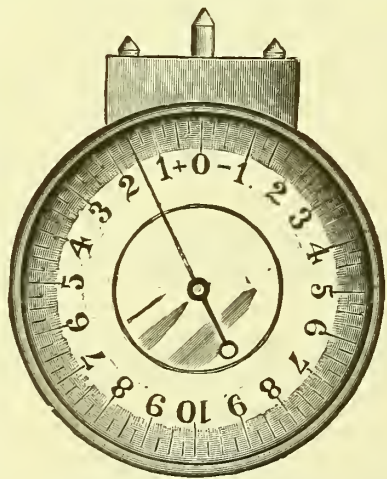


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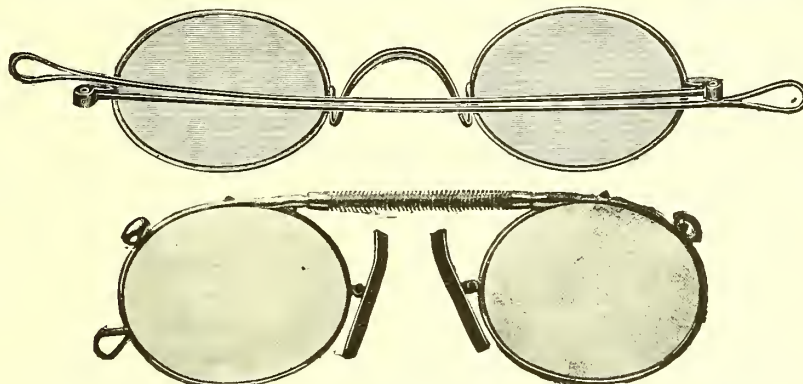
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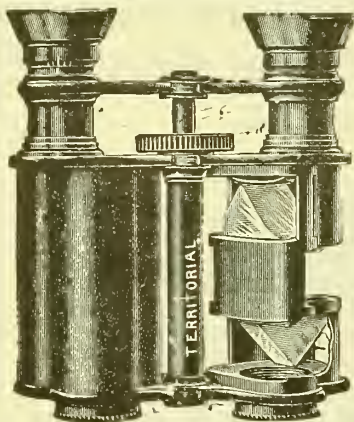
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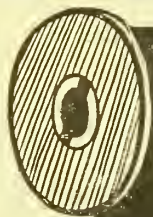
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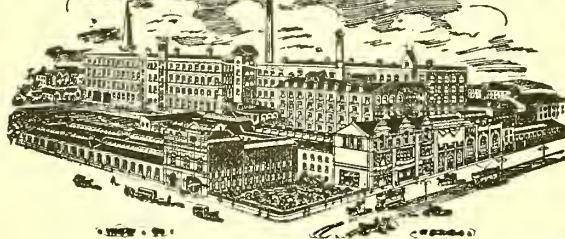
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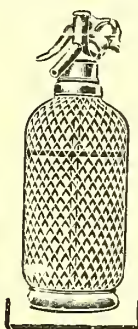
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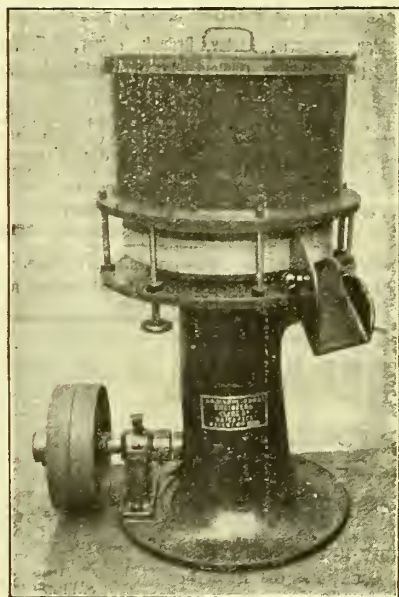
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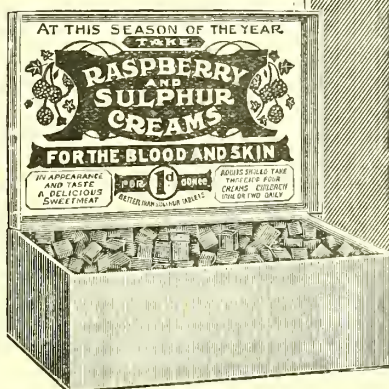
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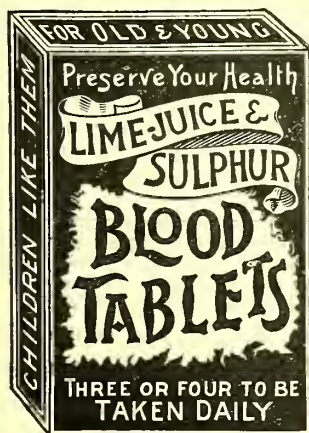
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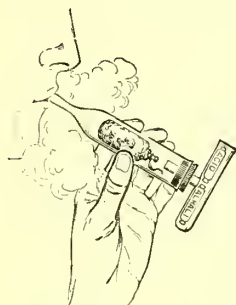
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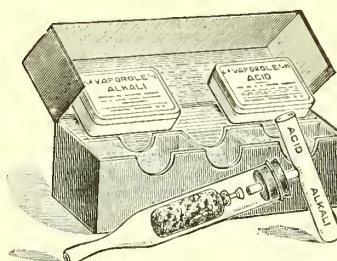
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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVI., No. 10 (Series No. 1571).

	PAGE		PAGE
Agri - Horticultural		Information Depart-	
Licences <i>Col. Supp.</i>		ment	358
Bankruptcy Reports	351	Legal Reports	350
Births	354	Marriages	354
Buchu-leaves	358	Medical Gleanings	354
Business Changes	351	New Companies	352
Chemists' and Druggists'		Observations and Re-	
Society of Ireland	355	flections	359
College Notes <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Personalities	354
Colonial and Foreign		Pharmaceutical Society	
News	349	of Great Britain:	
Coming Events <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Council-meeting	356
Company News	352	Poisonings <i>Col. Supp.</i>	
Correspondence	372	Proprietary Medicines... 364	
Deaths	354	Retrospect	376
Deeds of Arrangement... 351		Royal Institution	364
Editorial Articles:		Scientific Progress	357
Jacob Bell Centenary 360		Scots News	348
Quinquennial Valua-		South African News	
tion	362	<i>Col. Supp.</i>	
Notes	363	Spectacle-makers Com-	
English News	346	pany	365
Festivities <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Trade Notes	353
French News	349	Trade Report	368
Gazette	351	Westminster Wisdom ... 365	
Irish News	348	Winter Session	366

INDENTS FOR GOODS.

THROUGHOUT the United Kingdom there are hundreds of merchants who are by every mail from our Colonies and elsewhere abroad receiving indents for goods to gather together for export to their Colonial and Foreign customers. The goods are bought on the home market, and among them chemicals, drysaltries, drugs, and other medicines, as well as toilet articles and preparations, surgical appliances, dressings, and instruments, optical apparatus and photographic goods, brushware, bottles, mineral waters—in short, the thousand and one articles handled by drug-stores and pharmacies abroad. All these are bought by the export merchant shippers of the United Kingdom, and to help them throughout the year we publish annually a Merchant Shippers' Issue containing advertisements of the goods indicated. The 1910 Issue will be next week—that is to say, the *C. & D.* of March 12 will be circulated to export merchant shippers, in addition to our regular list of subscribers, without extra charge. This

is a splendid chance for advertisers to get wide publicity in combination with direct contact with a class of buyers not otherwise approached. To secure space in our issue of March 12 address The Publisher of the *C. & D.*, as above. Please do it *now*, as the time is short (up to Tuesday next, March 8), and much work has to be done on "copy," proofs, and pages in that time. Without hesitation, advertisers should secure space in the Export Merchant Shippers' Issue.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Progress is reported on the efforts to establish a London standard for citronella oil (p. 363).

The collection in Cape Colony and marketing of buchuleaves are the subject of a communication on p. 358.

Some interesting extracts from the old minute-books of the Spectacle-makers' Company are referred to on p. 365.

Two important letters are given in the correspondence section about standards for pharmacopoeial essential oils (p. 372).

"Xrayser II." writes about the festive season, drug-trade middlemen, a remarkable price-list, herb ales, and the mosquito campaign (p. 359).

Our subscribers in the Metropolis have a special interest in the quinquennial valuation now proceeding, of which particulars are given in an editorial on p. 362.

Lord Rayleigh discoursed to the members of the Royal Institution regarding the colours of the sea and sky. Pure water is blue, and the blue colour of the sky is due to dispersion (p. 364).

To-day (March 5) is the centenary of the birth of Jacob Bell, the founder of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and originator of pharmacy law in the British Empire. An editorial appreciation of the man appears on pp. 360-362.

The Pharmaceutical Council have decided to ask for legislation on the word "pharmacy." The General Medical Council Executive Committee agree that the poison regulations should be extended to medical men, the Privy Council having called their attention to the matter. We may therefore see another Pharmacy Bill this Session (p. 363).

The Week's News.

A few rare old galenical books have changed hands (p. 347).

The Apothecaries' Society's Bill has been withdrawn (p. 366).

Four pages of varied news are in the Coloured Supplement this week.

Mr. Walter Hills has resigned his seat on the Pharmaceutical Council (pp. 357 and 362).

County Councils are being recruited from the ranks of pharmacy and chemical industry (p. 347).

The Institute of Chemistry is making solicitation of practice by its Fellows more difficult (p. 347).

The first ten Beit Medical Research Scholarships of 250l. each have been awarded. See p. 346.

The list of proposed new Fellows of the Royal Society is on p. 346. Dr. A. Lapworth is one of them.

We report the Royal Society of Medicine's adjourned discussion on proprietary medicines (p. 364).

A York shopkeeper has been fined for selling zinc oxide as white precipitate. The Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted (p. 350).

The Hungarian proprietors of Hunyadi Janos water have a dispute with our revenue authorities as to payment of income-tax (p. 350).

Mr. W. Haslett, of Ballynaveigh, has been elected President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, whose annual meeting is reported on p. 355.

The trading profits of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in 1909 were 39,242l.; of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 17,013l.; and of Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 35,466l. (p. 352).

The defendant in the "Regular Apprenticeship" case has been fined 5s., including costs (p. 350). Members of the House of Commons have been circularised on the subject by one of the drug-stores associations (p. 365).

Trade and Market Matters.

Business conditions in drugs and chemicals remain much as previously reported. Quicksilver is 5s. lower, but mercurials are unaltered. Norwegian cod-liver oil is easier, though the catch does not improve. Ipecacuanha and opium remain very firm, and higher prices are asked for new-crop Soudan acacia, juniper-berries, and turmeric (p. 368).

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The Woolwich Guardians have passed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. W. Stevens, resident dispenser at the Woolwich Dispensary.

A fire occurred in the storeroom at the premises of Mr. R. Smith, chemist and druggist, 139 Linacre Road, Litherland, near Liverpool, on February 23. Although at one time the fire raged fiercely, the firemen succeeded in preventing serious damage being done.

Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., is among those who have promised to be present at the dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, which is to be held on March 17 at the Café Monico. Mr. Arrowsmith, 4 Stratford Place, London, W., is the Hon. Secretary of the Dinner Committee.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Eye, it was decided to form a Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment for the Harlesmere district of Suffolk, under the presidency of the Hon. R. Hanbury, Brome Hall. Among those who have consented to act as officers are Mr. G. T. Phillips (Comer & Phillips) and Mr. J. B. Aldrich, chemists and druggists.

A fire broke out in a room at the rear of the premises of Messrs. Jeeves & Son, chemists, 88 St. George's Road, Brighton, owing to a piece of burning wood falling from the fire and igniting some paper. Mr. Jeeves kept the fire in check until the arrival of the fire brigade, but the room was practically burnt out. The damage is covered by insurance.

At the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, recently an inquiry was held into the death of Mr. Joseph Morgan (37), who was described as a qualified chemist, formerly in business, and who was admitted into the asylum from Carmarthen in December last. The jury found that deceased met with his death by "blood-poisoning from a wrist-wound, caused by knocking his fist through a window twenty-two days previously."

On Tuesday, March 1, a runaway horse attached to a heavy wagon dashed into the shop-window of Mr. H. K. Woodward, pharmaceutical chemist, 7 Bull Green, Halifax, doing between 50*l.* and 100*l.* damage. The horse, which plunged through the window-case, was killed, and became wedged between the counter and the shelves. Mr. Woodward was attending to a lady customer at the other end of the shop when the catastrophe occurred.

The Berwick-on-Tweed Guardians have decided to accede to the application of Dr. MacLagan, medical officer for the Guardians, to take over the supply of the medicines. Dr. MacLagan pointed out that his salary as work-house medical officer was 60*l.*, less medicines 18*l.*, and as district officer 45*l.*, minus 8*l.* 9*s.* for medicines, leaving a total salary of 79*l.*, which he thought the Guardians would admit was inadequate for the duties which he performed.

John Wm. Whitehead, charged at Accrington with begging on February 28, stated that eight years ago his average earnings as a dentist in the town were 20*l.* per week. It was explained that he begged for subscriptions to start in practice again. He informed the Magistrates that however long he was sent to prison he would begin begging the moment he came out, and he might begin with the Magistrates' Clerk, the Chief Constable, or the Mayor. He got a month.

The premises of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons in Aldersgate Street, E.C., are figuring prominently on a London County Council election poster. The site (Nos. 4 and 5) of the old Castle and Falcon Hotel is to the south of the Maws' buildings (Nos. 7 to 12), and has been vacant for several years. It has an area of 12,700 sq. ft., and has paid no rates since the building was pulled down. Messrs. Maws' premises cover 10,000 sq. ft., and pay 870*l.* per annum in rates alone. The poster is used to advocate rating of land values, and is issued without permission of the firm.

London Port Rates.

As fully reported in the *C. & D.* last week, Lord St. Aldwyn, sitting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, commenced his inquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade on the proposed dues under the Port of London Act. The inquiry was continued this week, when his Lordship heard objections and arguments with reference to coast-wise traffic, but until Thursday nothing directly bearing upon the drug and chemical trades had been considered.

Store-prices.

The members' circular of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., devotes two and a half pages to the drug department. The first one is a page advertisement of the C.S.S.A. extract of malt and milk, and "special attention is called to this, the latest addition to the proprietary articles prepared in the Association's own laboratory." The new perfumes include chatelaine perfumes in silver case at 12*s.* 6*d.*; Courvoisier's C.C. perfumes, without spirit (Havanita, Lily of the Valley, Rose, or Viotto), each cost 3*s.* 9*d.*; Courvoisier's Otto of Lily of the Valley or Otto of Wallflower, is priced at 3*s.* 2*d.* per 2-oz. bottle; Courvoisier's Rose Royale, Trefleurs, or Shamrock in cut bottles, cost 3*s.* 2*d.* each; Gosnell's 4*s.* inauguration case is listed at 2*s.* 6*d.* Changes in the prices of rubber goods occupy a third of a page. The additions and alterations from the last list are not numerous.

"Oxo" and the Chemical Society.

There has been some critical comment in chemical circles in regard to invitations issued by Sir Henry Roscoe and the chairman of the directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., to meet "at the Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.," for conveyance by motor-cabs to the Oxo packing factory. On inquiry we find that the guests did not meet in the Chemical Society's house, but outside in the quadrangle of Burlington House. The scientific gentlemen invited were entertained by the company, and among those who spoke were Sir William Crookes, Sir Edward Thorpe, and Sir W. A. Tilden.

Royal Society Fellowship.

The following fifteen candidates have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the Society: Mr. J. Barcroft, Professor G. C. Bourne, Professor A. P. Coleman, Dr. F. A. Dixey, Dr. L. N. G. Filon, Mr. A. Fowler, Dr. A. E. Garrod, Mr. G. H. Hardy, Dr. J. A. Harker, Professor J. T. Hewitt, Professor B. Hopkinson, Dr. A. Lapworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. B. Leishman, Mr. H. G. Plimmer, Mr. F. Soddy. The following three gentlemen are chemists: Professor J. T. Hewitt, of East London College, London, E.; Mr. F. Soddy, of Glasgow University; and Dr. A. Lapworth, of Manchester University. The last named was formerly demonstrator at the Pharmaceutical Society's School.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

The annual report of this Institute states that the period covered has been one of steady progress. Lord Aldenham, M.A., was re-elected President, and Colonel the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M.A., and Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson, M.A., F.R.C.S., Vice-Presidents. The membership is now as follows: Hon. Members 4, Fellows 247, Associates 10. The reserve fund stood at 250*l.* on December 21, 1909, and part of this has been invested in Consols. Reference is made to the steps taken to prevent improper advertising by the Fellows, the revised qualification for Fellowship, the issue of a Calendar containing a list of members, and the publication by the Spectacle-makers' Company of a Directory of Qualified Opticians. The report is to be presented at the annual meeting on March 10. Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff is Hon. Secretary of the Institute.

Beit Research Fellowships.

The trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships at a meeting held on February 23 elected from seventy applicants for fellowships the following ten, whose appointments will date from March 1, 1910. Each receives 250*l.* a year for three years for the purpose of carrying out the investigations indicated:

George H. Drew, B.A. Cantab. The zoological distribution of cancer, and to make a systematic study of an experimental character on the mode of origin of neoplasms (tumours).

F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D., F.R.C.S. Various problems connected with vision and colour-vision, especially in relation to the correct reading of signals on land and sea.

E. Hindle, B.Sc. The morphology and treatment of protozoic blood-parasites, especially *Spirochaeta Duttoni* and Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness).

T. Lewis, M.D. The mechanism of irregularities of the heart.

G. C. M. Mathison, M.D. (a) The nervous control of respiration and (b) the effect on respiration of changes in the chemical composition of the blood; (c) the mechanism of biliary secretion and its general effect in digestive processes.

Otto May, M.D. Clinical and experimental research on the lesions of peripheral nerves.

E. Mellanby, M.B., B.S. Cantab. The significance of the large excretion of creatin in cancer of the liver and its diminished excretion in cirrhosis of the liver.

Frederick P. F. Ransom, M.D. The mode of action of caffeine, theobromine, and allied substances on the muscular and nervous systems.

Sidney Russ, D.Sc. Lond. The association of radio-activity with cancer.

Ida Smedley, D.Sc. Lond. The processes involved in the formation of fat in the organism.

Applications for the next fellowships must be made before November 15, 1910, to the Hon. Secretary, 35 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.

Book-auction.

Several rare and interesting sixteenth and seventeenth century medical and chemical books were included in sales on February 24 and 25 held at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's House, in Leicester Square, W.C. Among them was "Der Deutschen Apoteken," by Gautherus Ryff, dated 1593, which sold for 1*l.* 10*s.*; besides a curious woodcut showing the interior of an apothecary's shop, it had several cuts of herbs, etc., and many formulæ, among them pil. hieræ simp., pil. hieræ co., pil. cochæ, and pil. communis Ruffi. Another interesting book, W. Cooper's "Philosophical Epitaph," "with Catalogue of Chymical Books" (1673), sold for 19*s.*; and a lot comprising Blockwich's "Anatomic of the Elder" (1670), Culpepper's "Compleat and Experienced Midwife" (1751), Salmon's "Compleat System of Physick" (1685-6), and Thomson's "Aqua riablis" (1670) was picked up for 12*s.* The last-mentioned book was about blood-letting, to which the author was opposed. Incidentally it gives a good insight into medical treatment of the period. The following are other lots which sold cheaply:

Magins's "De Tintinnabulis" (1608) and "De Equuleo" (1609), Plater's "Observationum" (1641), "Praxeos Tractatus" (1602), and "Cardanus de Mirabilibus operibus in Arte Medica" (1557) for 6*s.*

"Pretiosa Margarita Novella de Thesauris ac Pretiosissimo Philosophorum Lapide" (1546), Boyle's "Tractatus Varia" (1671), Ganger's "Fires Improved" (1736) for 25*s.*

Ursinus's "Arboretum Biblicum" (1699), Theophrastus Paracelsus's "De Causis Plantarum" (1529), E. H. Muller's "Nouvelle Chirurgie Médicale" (1691), and Hippocrates's "Epidemiorum, Cum Galeni commentariis" (1550) for 22*s.*

Glauber's "Philosophical Furnaces or New Art of Distilling," set forth in English by J. F. (1651-2), for 1*l.* 6*s.*

"A New Light of Alchymie, to which is added a Treatise of Sulphur, translated out of the Latin by J. F. M.D." (1650), with "A True and Certain Relation of a Strango Birth at Stone house in the Parish of Plimmouth" (1625), for 2*l.* 2*s.*

There were other medicine books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which sold at quite low figures.

Institute of Chemistry.

In the report for the year ended March 1, 1910, it is stated that the register on January 28, 1910, contained the names of 1,092 Fellows and 203 Associates, an increase of 22 members; while the students total 271, an increase of 23. The membership increase is below the average for the previous five years. The financial statement for 1909 shows that examination fees were 370*l.* lower than in 1908. Although the balance on December 31, 1909, was 91*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* less than at the beginning of the year, the sum of liabilities and uninvested fees was fully 200*l.* less than in 1908. At the request of the censors, the Council direct attention to the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Institute on April 27, 1893: "That the following acts, or any of them, shall be held to be 'discreditable to the profession of analytical and consulting chemist,' viz.:

(a) Advertising for practice in newspapers, journals, magazines, or other published papers.

(b) Sending out by post or otherwise letters, circulars, or cards offering professional services.

(c) Undertaking through another person or agency the performance of professional work at fees representing only a small fraction of the usual recognised scale of fees for analytical work.

(d) Supplying to other persons, not being qualified chemists, reports upon samples or processes, with the knowledge that these other persons will issue such reports as their own work.

(e) Issuing or allowing to be issued certificates of purity or superiority concerning advertised commodities, such certificates being either not based upon the results of an analysis, or containing exaggerated, irrelevant, or more or less laudatory expressions, designed to serve the purposes of a trade puff.

(f) The unauthorised use of letters indicating University degrees."

The censors reported to the Council that complaints in regard to unprofessional or doubtful conduct have been received more frequently of late. The majority of the complaints refer to cases of advertising and the issuing of trade certificates of an unprofessional nature. The contraventions were characterised by lack of judgment and bad taste rather than deliberate unprofessional conduct.

The annual general meeting was held at 30, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 1, with Dr. George Beilby, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. In moving the adoption of the annual accounts, Mr. A. Gordon Salomon stated that 6.363*l.* had been promised towards the buildings fund, about half of which sum had actually been received. The report of the Council was received and adopted on the motion of Mr. David Howard (Past President). Dr. Beilby, in his address, said that the Institute had undoubtedly encouraged universities and technical institutions to produce men who could not only talk about chemistry, but who were able to apply their knowledge usefully. He made a special appeal to the members to support the building fund. The new officers and Council having been elected, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and members of the Council terminated the proceedings.

Chemists as County Councillors.

The following gentlemen have been returned unopposed to serve on the respective County Councils:—

Mr. W. Clarke Currie, manufacturing chemist, Seabank Road, Liscard, and Mr. Roscoe Brunner, chemical manufacturer, Northwich, to the Cheshire County Council.

Mr. Joseph Brown, Thornhill, Dewsbury, and Mr. James Henry Cookson, Stanley, Wakefield, chemical manufacturers, to the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Mr. Lewis Buttle Ross, F.R.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Driffield, to the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council, for the third time.

Alderman H. D. Simpson, chemist and druggist, 2 New Street, Louth, to the Lindsey (Lines) County Council.

Councillor W. Giles, J.P., chemist and druggist, Wallsend, to the Northumberland County Council.

Mr. Daniel Davison, Ph.C., Jetty Street, Cromer, to the Norfolk County Council.

Mr. Paul George William Typke, chemical manufacturer, Lawn House, Sycamore Grove, New Malden, to the Surrey County Council.

Mr. George Edward Wilson, chemical manufacturer, Park Hall, Kidderminster, to the Worcestershire County Council for Oldbury.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for election to County Councils:—

Mr. John Frank, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Whitby, for the North Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Mr. Henry Charles Heathcote, chemist and druggist, Winstanley, for the Derbyshire County Council.

Mr. John Parry, Ph.C., Phenix House, Talgarth, for the Breconshire County Council.

Mr. John Taylor, J.P., chemist and druggist, Lucius Street, Torquay, for the Devon County Council.

Midland Notes.

Mr. F. Jacks, pharmacist, Stone, is a member of a deputation which is calling on the Local Government Board relative to Birmingham "encroachments" in Handsworth.

Mr. W. Adams, chemist, Birmingham, gave important evidence during a County Court action on February 22, in which a motorist sued a brewery company for damages caused by a collision.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Mineral Water Association, on February 24, it was vigorously contended that all imported mineral waters should be subject to an import duty.

The "Post" announces that Mr. Jeffrey Poole, chemist, 13 Great Hampton Street, has been selected as the Liberal Unionist candidate for the representation of St. George's Ward, to fill a vacancy in the Birmingham City Council.

The Birmingham Photographic Society have had to devise fresh attractions for their exhibition, and have introduced applied photography, including a show of micro-photographs, for the detection of analyst and physician.

The Coventry Magistrates on February 23 heard part of a Treasury prosecution against John White, filer, on a charge of wilful murder of his mother by administering poison (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 206). The prisoner was detained in custody.

Dr. Hall-Edwards stated at a meeting of the Birmingham Photographic Society, on February 26, that at one time the chemicals for photographic processes were all made in Coventry, but now this manufacture had passed out of English into German hands, the reason being that not enough skilled workmen could be found in the country to make them. So the local "Dispatch" reports.

When charged at Sparkhill on February 23 with using a measure which was not stamped, Benjamin Hughes said the measure he used was an American one (the American pint is 16 oz.). An inspector had bought from him a pint of burnishing ink. Hughes said he bought his ink by American measure, and if he sold it by English measure he would have to raise the price a penny per pint. He was fined 10s., and costs.

Wine and Spirit Licences.

At Reading, on February 24, the off wine-licence granted to Messrs. Bradley & Bliss, chemists, 4 and 6 London Street, Reading, at the Licensing Sessions was confirmed.

At Llandyssul Petty Sessions, the application by Mr. Thomas Davies, of the Medical Hall, for an additional off spirit-licence was refused. The local licensed victuallers opposed the application.

At the Finsbury Licensing Sessions on February 23, Mr. A. H. Bodkin applied on behalf of Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., manufacturing chemists, for a transfer of the dealer's wine-licence from 469 Holloway Road to the new factory at 3 Thane Villas, Seven Sisters Road. The magistrates acquiesced with the application.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Middlesex County, examined during last quarter, two prescriptions and one sample of white precipitate ointment were taken formally. The following informal samples were also analysed: white precipitate ointment, four; tincture of ginger, three; and prescription, one. All of the samples were certified to be genuine.

Contracts.

Chelsea Borough Council—A. C. Young & Co., for the annual supply of carbolic disinfectants.

Islington Borough Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., A. C. Young & Co., Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., H. E. Hope & Co., for annual supplies of disinfectants.

Chester Town Council—Mr. J. Simon, chemist and druggist, Chester, for the year's supply of drugs and druggists' sundries, mackintosh, and rubber sheeting to the Isolation Hospital.

London County Council.—For supplies to the asylums, Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, for drugs, at 48½ per cent. off catalogue prices; Hospitals and General Contracts Co., Ltd., at 17½ per cent. off list prices; Houghton, Ltd., for photographic materials at 79l. 3s.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for disinfectants, at estimated value of 41l. 10s. 2d.

Metropolitan Asylums Board—For the following supplies from March to December, 1910: P. J. Braham, for clinical thermometers; Pryke & Palmer and Mr. J. F. Percival, for disinfectants; S. Maw, Son & Sons, the Medical Supply Association, and W. H. Bailey & Son, for surgical appliances; Townson & Mercer, for the annual supply of laboratory appliances to all the Board's institutions.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. Roden Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, Downpatrick, has been appointed contractor to Down County Infirmary for the supply of medicines, surgical dressings, &c.

Mr. H. F. E. Bruen, the Irish representative of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., who was well known to the drug-trade in Ireland, dropped down dead in Botanic Avenue, Belfast, on February 24.

Messrs. Bewley & Draper, Dublin, have been asked by the Dublin Industrial Development Association why they obtain some of their printing in England. The reply received is that the price is much lower, and, if anything, the work is better done than those hitherto obtained in Ireland. The firm add that they buy locally wherever possible.

The South Dublin Board of Guardians will on March 9 appoint a qualified apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist to act as compounder in the South City No. 2 (Castle Street) Dispensary District, at a salary of 100l. per annum, with unfurnished residence, coal, and gas, rising by annual increments of 3l. for twenty years to a maximum of 160l. per annum. Applications are to be sent to the Clerk of Union, James's Street, Dublin, not later than March 8.

Medicine-tenders.

At the meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians it was decided that in future a provision be inserted in the contractors' bonds requiring medicines and appliances to be delivered in the workhouse and dispensaries within ten days from date of despatch of requisition forms.

The Local Government Board for Ireland has sent a circular letter to each Board of Guardians in Ireland stating that the lowest tender must be accepted for medicines and appliances in all cases except good grounds can be shown for a contrary decision. The letter also gives a revised scale of charge for some medicines on account of the Budget increase on spirituous compounds.

Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Business is very bad in Perth at present.

Messrs. Inman & Co., Ltd., are to open a sixth branch at 102 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. William C. D. Robertson, chemist and druggist, Port Seton, who has been carrying on business in temporary premises, has removed into new premises at Cockenzie.

Mr. William A. Watson, chemist and druggist, Inverness, has bought the pharmacy of Mr. W. Duncan, chemist and druggist, Grantown-on-Spey, who is retiring from business after fifty years' work. He was the first chemist in Grantown.

Mr. James Milne, J.P., chemist, Comers, Midmar, has disposed of his merchant's and druggist's business to Mr. Alexander Diack, Kemnay. Mr. Milne recently purchased an aerated-water factory in Dundee, which his son has been managing, and he proposes to join him now. Mr. Milne will be much missed by the inhabitants of the Midmar district, for whom he has acted in several public capacities.

Glasgow.

Mr. Maxwell has taken over the drug-business belonging to the late Dr. Meehan, in Gallowgate.

Mr. Robert Dickson, chemist-optician, has been appointed manager of the drug department of the St. George Co-operative Society.

Dr. Lothian, proprietor of Harrower's drug business, Cowcaddens, has purchased Dun's drug-shop at Maitland Street, in the same district.

Miss Kate Nicolson, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager of the Killinside Road branch of Mr. John Leckie, pharmacist, Paisley.

"Fruits and their Classification" formed the subject of the Presidential address given by Mr. Peter Fenton at the meeting of the Glasgow branch of the British Empire Naturalists' Society on February 25.

Mr. Peter Irvine, pharmaceutical chemist, proprietor of the business of William Wallace & Co., 71 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, will shortly be opening a branch pharmacy in the rising suburb of Clarkston, seven miles south of Glasgow.

Two actions are taking place at the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in which Messrs. Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., soap manufacturers, Glasgow and Aberdeen, are suing the "Daily Record" (Glasgow), Ltd., and the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., Carmelite House, London, E.C., for damages in respect of alleged slander. The sum sued for is in each case 25,000/.

Colonial and Foreign News.

ESTONE PROSECUTION.—Dr. Friedlander, of the Charlottenberg Chemical-works, has been fined 1,500m., and 1,000m. damages, for advertising Estone as pure aluminium acetate when it was found to contain a proportion of aluminium sulphate.

NOVOCAIN IN INDIA.—The "Indian Trade Journal" has just woke up to the fact that the importation of novocain into India by port is prohibited, its issue of December 16, 1909, containing a notification to this effect. The full particulars were given in our issue of February 20, 1909 (p. 310).

STANDARDISATION OF DISINFECTANTS.—In the Pure Food Bill of Maryland the following clause referring to disinfectants is included:

That for the purpose of this Act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded . . . if in the case of disinfectants manufactured or sold in the State the manufacturers, sales agents, or dealers fail to show on the labels and invoices the carbolic acid co-efficient or relative germicidal strength of such disinfectants as compared with pure carbolic acid; provided, however, that deodorants and antiseptics having no germicidal strength must be plainly labelled, sold, and billed as such, and such preparations as have no such germicidal strength shall not be labelled "disinfectants."

THE PRICE OF PRIVILEGE.—The project of placing the practice of pharmacy on a uniform basis throughout the German Empire, as embodied in the draft of the Bill published three years ago (*C. & D.*, March 30, 1907), may now be considered as having been definitely abandoned. Any reforms to be introduced in German pharmacy will, as heretofore, be undertaken separately by each State, and it remains to be seen which Government will take the lead. One of the salient points of the proposed measure was the gradual buying up of all privileged pharmacies, which were then to be converted into purely personal concessions. This was to be effected by imposing a contribution on all *concessionnaires* to form the required fund for carrying out this proposal. The burden of debt with which the ownership of a privileged pharmacy is associated was one of the chief reasons adduced as a justification for this step. Now, to deprive the Government of the use of this valid ground for interfering in the rights of the owners of privileged pharmacies, a group of six pharmacists propose that they themselves take the necessary steps towards paying off the debts and mortgages on their pharmacies. This is to be done by the formation of an "association for paying off the debts on German pharmacies." The same question is also acute in Austria at the present moment, and to obtain some data to illustrate the actual state of affairs in the Monarchy, the Imperial Organisation of Austrian Pharmacists sent out a circular to 1,761 Austrian pharmacies requesting particulars as to the indebtedness of each business. One thousand and ninety-seven replies were received, which showed that the total indebtedness of 984 pharmacies amounted to 1,673,147. 15s., or an average of 1,700/ 6s. per pharmacy. It is stated that in Austria the opening and fitting up of a pharmacy requires, on an average, a capital of 2,083/.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY has (it is reported) accepted an invitation to give a lecture during the coming spring at the Sorbonne.

TRAGIC DEATH.—A few mornings ago the dead body of a young Russian pharmacist, named Michel Sloutski, of Wilna, was found on the Sceaux Railway, near Paris. The death appears to be due to an accident. The victim was studying in Paris and was in the employ of a pharmacist, who speaks very well of him.

HONOURS TO DENTISTS.—It is announced that the monument to Horace Wells, the American dentist who first used anaesthetics in tooth-extraction, will be unveiled in the Place des Etats Unis, Paris, in about a month. On Friday evening, February 25, the American Dental Club of Paris gave a banquet at the Restaurant Veil in honour of Dr. John H. Spaulding, on the occasion of his nomination to the Legion of Honour. Dr. Jenkins, President of the Club, took the chair, and there was a large gathering. The *C. & D.* Paris correspondent replied for "The Visitors."

THE TRAGEDY OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The death of the ex-pharmacist, M. Caillard, reported last week, has been the subject of the closest investigation by the police, but still remains a mystery. The police have collected a large amount of evidence, in which the two hypotheses of assassination are examined in detail. The financial situation of the ex-pharmacist turns out to have become precarious and he had numerous debts. The shock of her husband's death has quite unnerved Mme. Caillard, and she keeps to her bed, receiving no visitors, non-plussing even the insinuating women reporters who have tried to gain access to her.

COLONIAL POISONING INCIDENT.—Dr. Boyé, a colonial military surgeon, has published an interesting report on the Hanoi (Tonkin) poisoning case in which 200 of the French garrison narrowly escaped death. Ground datura seeds were put in the soup served at the soldiers' evening meal, probably by the native cooks. Half an hour afterwards the streets were full of excited gesticulating soldiers, and the civil population suspected that the whole garrison was the worse for drink. The surgeons ordered energetic antidotes to be administered, and about 3 A.M. nearly the whole of the force was paraded in a calmer condition. The insufficiency of the dose and the fact that some part of the garrison were in a normal state had alone prevented the carrying out of the plot to seize the arms of the drugged soldiers, and thus facilitate the massacre of the whole white population.

THE MARTYRDOM OF A PHARMACIST'S WIFE.—This repulsive and remarkable story of the sequestration by a pharmacist of his wife has been the *cause célèbre* of Paris during the past week. The daily newspapers, especially those of the sensational type, have published all sorts of details, many of them of an unsavoury nature, concerning the case. After examining the pharmacist, M. Jean Parat, and his wife, as well as a number of witnesses, the examining Magistrate has declined to let the pharmacist out on bail, so that he remains in prison. The examination of Parat by the Magistrate resulted only in his denying that he had been guilty of any violence towards his wife. If he chained her up this was done, he contends, by her express desire. Then he accuses her of having been "plunged in vice" and badly advised by her sisters. The evidence given by Mme. Parat proves to be of an entirely different kind, and it is utterly impossible to imagine anything more repugnant than the treatment to which she was submitted, according to her story. Various people who have been in the pharmacist's employment now come forward and give evidence to the effect that they have had to complain seriously of his treatment of them. The pharmacy at Vaugirard remains open and has a "success of curiosity," as the French say, a crowd being stationed outside practically all day. An assistant is in charge, but Mme. Parat superintends the business and looks after the cash takings.

The exports of asafetida from Bushire during 1908-09 amounted to 792 cwt. (3,995/), as contrasted with 295 cwt. (3,259/.) in 1907-08.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Hunyadi Profits and Income-tax.—An important question with regard to the taxability of the Hungarian owners of the Hunyadi Janos springs in respect of their English trade came before Mr. Justice Bray in the King's Bench Division on March 2, the case being entered in the list as "*Saxlehner v. Hancock* (Surveyor of Taxes)." Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., who appeared for "Saxlehner," said that was alleged to be the name of a firm carrying on business at Buda-Pesth. The firm was the owner of the Hunyadi Janos springs, and the question raised by this appeal was whether or not Saxlehner had to pay income-tax, on the ground that during the year Saxlehner carried on a taxable trade in England. The firm, continued Mr. Danckwerts, received orders at Buda-Pesth, and delivered the water in French loads f.o.r. or f.o.b. In England they had only a small office, with one clerk at a salary of 2*l.* a week, who had certain duties in connection with the trade. There was a document which had to be signed by people in England who wished to initiate dealings with Saxlehner. That document was not generally signed by the firm, but apparently the inference was that if the order were accepted by Saxlehner that firm agreed to the terms of it. When asked to sign the document themselves they signed at Buda-Pesth. He contended that the contracts were thus made abroad. The Solicitor-General (Sir Samuel Evans), on behalf of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, said his case was that the signature of this document constituted it a contract made with Saxlehner. The document, Sir Samuel Evans contended, was only sent to the clerk in this country after due inquiry had been made as to the financial stability of the people from whom the order was expected, and the clerk got their signatures. In the end the case was referred back to the Inland Revenue Commissioners.

Photograph-mounting.—In the Chancery Division on March 2, Mr. Justice Parker commenced the hearing of an action brought by the Adhesive Dry Mounting Co., Ltd., against L. Trapp & Co., of Milton House, Chiswell Street, E.C., to restrain an alleged infringement of their patent No. 17327 of 1901 for an improved process of mounting photographs, etc. The defendants denied infringement, and challenged the validity of the patent on the ground of lack of subject-matter and prior user. Mr. T. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Kerly appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. McCurdy for the defendants. Mr. Terrell stated that various thicknesses of paper were used for mounting photographs, and the object was to get a photo to adhere without certain disadvantages in the way of cockling, crinkling, fading, etc. Counsel claimed that plaintiffs' patent for dry mounting had solved that and other difficulties. In it a sheet of paper was prepared with a solution of alcohol and some lae gum, such as shellac, by which means it was not only gummed back and front on the surface, but was gummed right through into the material, so that when pressure was applied the fibre of the paper prevented the shellac from shifting. A piece of the paper was cut to the size of the photograph, which was then put on, and the whole thing was put through a hot press. The result was that the whole thing consolidated and became homogeneous. Evidence for the plaintiffs was given by Professor Boys, Mr. Wilkinson (editor of a photographic journal), Mr. Alfred Cadford (of Kodak, Ltd.), Mr. Wm. A. Sandys, Mr. S. H. Fry, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. E. W. Foxlee, Mr. Arthur Weston, Mr. Gerald Bishop (Marion & Co., Ltd.), and Mr. G. E. Brown (chemist, and editor of the "*British Journal of Photography*"). On Thursday Mr. T. Bolas and Mr. P. Hylands were examined as witnesses for the defence, and the hearing was adjourned.

High Court Cases.

VITALOIDS LIMERICKS COMPETITION.

In the Court of Appeal (consisting of Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Farwell, and Kennedy) on Monday, February 28, Smith's Advertising Agency appealed against the judgment of Mr. Justice Walton in favour of the Leeds Laboratory Co., their action being to recover 1,835*l.* for advertisements. His Lordship on November 6 last (*C. & D.*, 1909, II., 705 and 740) ruled that the competitions advertised were lotteries, and that the plaintiffs could not succeed in their claim. On January 24 he also decided in favour of the defendants on three legal points (*C. & D.*, January 29, p. 140). The present appeal was in respect to the whole action, and the appellants were represented by Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., and Mr. Ralph Bankes, while Mr. Gore Browne, K.C., and Mr. Vaughan Williams were for the respondents A. S. and A. Fryers,

and Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., and Mr. Beasley for Mr. McDowell. Mr. Bankes was addressing the Court when the hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Bankes continued his argument on Thursday, and was followed by Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., on the same side. Without calling upon Mr. Gore Browne, K.C., who appeared for the respondents to the appeal, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

"WHITE PRECIPITATE."

At the York Police Court on February 24, the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. Birch) and Alderman S. Border heard evidence in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society against W. A. Hawkin, 37 Holgate Road, York, carrying on business as a drug-store keeper, for selling on January 11 a packet containing a powder to which the "false trade description 'white precipitate' was applied, the same not being in fact white precipitate," and for "unlawfully applying a false trade description to goods." Mr. Beckover, solicitor, Leeds, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. R. Newbald Kay for the defendant.

Mr. Beckover explained that on the date mentioned the defendant's wife sold for white precipitate a packet labelled "white precipitate" which in fact contained oxide of zinc. The prosecution was under Section 2 of the Act. When the Society communicated with defendant he wrote back to state that when he sold the powder in question he explained to his customers that he could supply them with "white precipitate of zinc or of lead," and that he labelled the packet as containing such. "I trust" (defendant added) "you will be satisfied that I have not made any infringement of the Act referred to." The Society took a serious view of the case, because the people who bought oxide of lead or zinc thinking it was white precipitate were of the poorer class.

Arthur Foulds, the purchaser, confirmed this statement in evidence. Cross-examined, he explained that he called at the shop on two occasions, being served by the defendant himself the second time. On neither occasion was anything said to him about "white precipitate of zinc." Evidence was also given by Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., who had by analysis proved that the article sold was zinc oxide. He considered that no preparation not containing mercury could be described as "white precipitate." There is no such thing as precipitate of zinc; it is a meaningless term.

Mr. Kay then on behalf of the defendant explained that Mr. Hawkin was out on the first occasion that Mr. Foulds called, and his wife failed to add the words "of zinc" to the label, as it was the custom of her husband to do. When Mr. Foulds called on the second occasion Mr. Hawkin was present, and he then asked what the white precipitate was required for, and then said it would be white precipitate of zinc that he should supply.

Defendant in evidence supported this, and said that he had served in many shops where it was the custom, in the absence of the qualified master, to sell the zinc or lead substitute for the white precipitate. In cross-examination he admitted that white precipitate meant a preparation containing mercury, though he could not say that oxide of zinc would not serve the same purpose, viz. to exterminate parasites in the head.

The Bench found that the Society had proved their case, and imposed a fine of 10*s.* for each offence, and two guineas costs.

Medicine Stamp Act, 1812.

"REGULAR APPRENTICESHIP."

At the Bradford City Police Court on March 1, the case of Kirkby v. Taylor came up for judgment. It was the case in which the Divisional Court of King's Bench on January 27 reversed the stipendiary magistrate's decision, whereby he dismissed a summons against John Taylor for selling "Blood Purifier" unstamped. The Divisional Court held that exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies does not extend to unqualified persons who have not served an indentured apprenticeship, therefore, that Taylor's unindentured apprenticeship with his father was not a "regular apprenticeship" within the meaning of the Act. The case was accordingly sent back to the magistrates for a conviction,

and now Mr. C. E. Fitzroy, who prosecuted, stated that there was no suggestion whatever that the defendant had any intention of defrauding the Revenue. A fine of 5s., including costs, was imposed.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Ground, William Davie, Debenham, Suffolk, Chemist. Trustee, W. S. Jewhurst, 19 Museum Street, Ipswich. Dated February 22; filed February 24. Secured creditors, 57l.; liabilities unsecured, 115l.; estimated net assets, 99l. Among the creditors are Hearon, Squire & Francis (10l.).

Boardman, John Henry, 1 Geraldine Terrace, Golden Bridge, Dublin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—Arrangement for deed of assignment and for the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound. Dated February 21; filed February 23. Secured or partly secured creditors' claims, 182l.; unsecured liabilities, 760l.; estimated net assets, 210l.

Kennard, John Hookes, High Street, Denbigh, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, R. Gee, Maesmor House, Ruthin. Dated February 18; filed February 25. Secured creditors, 248l.; liabilities unsecured, 1,403l.; estimated net assets, 250l. Among the creditors are: Breidenbach & Co. (11l.); W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead (43l.); Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry (15l.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (71l.); Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (10l.); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester (25l.); Ruthin Soda Water Co., Ruthin (18l.).

Robson, Nicholas White, 10 Crescent Avenue, and **Thomas Bell Rowell**, 1 Temperley Place, trading at 15 Fore Street, Hexham, as Richardson & Co., Chemists and Druggists.—Trustee, R. P. White, 16 Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chartered accountant. Dated February 18; filed February 25. Liabilities unsecured, 1,949l.; estimated net assets, 1,500l. The creditors include: Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (12l.); British Drug Houses, Ltd. (11l.); Smith & Co., Ltd. (13l.); W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead (16l.); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham (105l.); Rames, Clark & Co., Edinburgh (89l.); J. Townsend & Sons, Exeter (11l.); Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (11l.); Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle-on-Tyne (24l.).

Private Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Valentine Elkington, chemist and druggist, 8 Mercer Row, Louth, Lincs, was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on February 25, when a statement of affairs prepared by Messrs. Cole, Dickin & Co., C.A., Pancras Lane, E.C., was presented showing liabilities 1,588l. 14s. 10d., of which 661l. 7s. 2d. was due to trade creditors, and 424l. 19s. 5d. to cash creditors. There were private creditors for 51l. 18s. 2d., and a sum of 450l. 10s. 1d. was owing in respect of the purchase price of the business. The assets were estimated to realise 710l. 16s. 6d., and a deficiency was thus disclosed of 877l. 18s. 4d. The assets were as follows: Goodwill, fixtures, and stock, 350l.; book debts (good), 355l. 16s. 6d.; and bad and doubtful book debts, 20l. 5s. 4d., valued at 5l. Mr. Cole stated that the stock had not been taken, but an offer of 350l. by a local chemist had been received for the business, and consequently the goodwill, fixtures, and stock had been put down at that figure. The stock was not in anything like good condition, and it was thought that the offer made was a fair one. The debtor took over the business from his brother-in-law, Mr. M. Smith, in January 1905, at an agreed price of 625l. Debtor had little or no capital. In the business considerable credit had to be given, and it was to this that the present position was due. The bank were creditors for 171l., and the other cash creditors were relatives of the debtor. As the bank were beginning to press a deed of assignment was executed, the trustees being Mr. Cole and Mr. Mark Smith. In 1909 the sales were between 1,000l. and 1,100l. The debtor's drawings had been small. Mr. Mark Smith, who was present at the meeting, stated that the debtor was in ill-health, and he did not think that there was much prospect of the business being continued. He was afraid that the debtor had been trading at a loss for some time. In reply to a question it was stated that there was no offer to put before the creditors. Two or three creditors expressed the opinion that it would be best for the estate to be realised, and the offer made of 350l. for the business to be accepted. After a short discussion a resolution was passed confirming the deed of assignment. A committee of three of the creditors was also appointed. The following are creditors: W. Edwards & Son, 61l.; British Drug Houses, Ltd., 45l.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 34l.; Mark Smith, Ltd., 74l.; Blundell, Spence & Co., 20l.; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 22l.; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 24l.; Cresswell Bros., 11l.; Schweppes, Ltd., 15l.; Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 12l.; Lofthouse & Saltner, 15l.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re Henry W. G. Brown, Drug-store Proprietor, High-bridge.—Debtor was examined on February 28 and passed.

Re W. H. Johnstone, Station Road, Llanelly, Chemist and Druggist. The Official Receiver of the Carmarthen Bankruptcy Court reports that he has completed the realisation of this estate, and a first and final dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound will be paid.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BURRELL, A. L., and **BURRELL, E. R.**, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., and Millwall, colour-manufacturers, etc., under the style of Burrell & Co.

HUSBANDS, H. J., **HUSBANDS, J. W.**, and **HUSBANDS, A. W.**, Bristol, opticians, under the style of H. Husbands & Sons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

GRIFFITH, IDWAL, Rowlands Gill, Durham, late Otterburn, Northumberland, Gateshead, Durham, and Morfa Nevin, Carnarvonshire, medical practitioner.

MELSON, A. T. (late) trading as Groom's Mineral-water Supply, Sydenham, Kent, mineral-water manufacturer.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS, trading as John Moseley, Graham Road, Hackney, London, N.E., late Bedford Street, Mile End, London, E., spinster, lately sponge-importer.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

BOOTS, LTD., are opening a branch at 28 High Street, Tonbridge.

MR. H. H. BOOR, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a pharmacy at 72 Pasture Street, Grimsby.

MR. N. WILLIAMSON, chemist and druggist, late of 139 Breck Road, Anfield, Liverpool, has opened the Fair View Pharmacy at 91 Sea View Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

MR. EARL, chemist, late of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, has become a partner in the firm of Whittaker & Frost, Ltd., chemists, Ayres Road, Brooks Bar, Manchester.

MR. THOMAS EDMUND BURKE, having terminated his engagement with Messrs. Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., after a period of nineteen years' service, has established himself as an importer and exporter of foreign and colonial produce at 65 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., under the style of T. E. Burke & Co.

THE Viscose Development Co., Ltd., announce that, owing to increased business, due to the popularity of Viscose bottle-caps, the company is leaving its offices at New Court, and that from March 1 all communications should be addressed to the new offices at 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. JOHN & E. STURGE, 18 Wheeley's Lane, Birmingham, announce that the partnership between Mr. Henry Lloyd Wilson and Mr. Alfred Wilson, under the style of John & E. Sturge, has been converted into a private limited liability company. The former partners will continue to give their whole time to the management of the business. They will also have the assistance of Mr. Roland Bevington Gibbins, who has been associated with the firm for the last two years in its technical departments, who now becomes a director.

THE "Giornale di Sicilia" is informed that a provincial committee is being formed in Syracuse to obtain capital for the erection of inter-provincial works for the manufacture of citric acid.

"LE CAMPHRE."—The financial difficulties of this Paris company of synthetic-camphor makers were reviewed at length in our issue of January 16, 1909 (p. 88). We now learn that the affairs are in the hands of the French official receiver in bankruptcy, and the documents, ledgers, etc., have been impounded, as the concern is alleged to have been conducted illegally. An endeavour is being made to render the directors amenable to justice for infringement of the Company laws.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemical-manufacturers carried on by H. L. Wilson and A. Wilson at Wheleys Lane, Birmingham, and Lilford, Worcester, as "John & E. Sturge." The first directors are H. L. Wilson, A. Wilson, and R. B. Gibbins.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.—Particulars were filed on February 17 of this company, registered in Wisconsin, U.S.A., on January 25, 1883, with capital stock of \$10,000 in shares of \$100 each. British address: Slough, Bucks. J. Horlick, of 22 Albert Hall Mansions, South Kensington, is authorised to accept service.

YEOMANS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines, perfumery, soaps, medical, clinical, electrical, and surgical appliances, etc. T. H. Yeomans, 8 South Street, Finsbury, E.C., is the first managing director.

HAMILTON & Co., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in rubber, rubber goods, chemicals, drugs, chemists' sundries, medical dressings, etc. The first directors are D. K. Heywood and A. H. MacNaught, both of Greenock. R.O., 21 Shaw Street, Greenock.

H. THOMPSON & Co.'s IDOLICE SPECIALITIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, analytical chemists, confectioners, etc., and to acquire the business of H. Thompson & Co., 10 Prospect Row, Birmingham. The first subscribers are E. B. Thompson, Oakfield, Washwood Heath Road, Birmingham; E. J. Thompson, Oakfield, Washwood Heath Road, Birmingham; and H. J. Thompson, 16 St. James' Parade Mansions, Muswell Hill, N., manufacturing chemist.

Company News.

ANTHONY DENTISTS (CARDIFF), LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. R. H. Seal) at Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, on March 30, at 3 P.M.

EMMOTLAND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. H. H. Bobart) at Weavers' Hall, 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on April 20, at 11 A.M.

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER.—Notice is given in the "London Gazette" for February 25 that the undermentioned companies have been struck off the Joint-stock Companies' Register: City of London Drug Co., Ltd.; County Mineral Water Co. (Blackpool), Ltd.; Ellon's Crystal Balm Co., Ltd.; Health Specialities, Ltd.; Stockwell Drug-stores, Ltd.

SAVILE TOWN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Judgment in the action reported in the *C. & D.*, February 19, was given by Judge Gent at the Dewsbury County Court on February 24. His Honour found that the transaction between Mr. Sowden and the company as to certain leasehold hereditaments had been fair and above board. His Honour dismissed the motion against Mr. R. B. Waddington. Mr. Sowden submitted to an order for the payment of 100*l.*, a premium that had been paid to the company, and which Mr. Sowden said was taken under a misapprehension. He did not think that Mr. Sowden could be ordered to pay the 5*l.* in respect of the ordinary share allotted to him as a subscriber to the memorandum. His Honour entered judgment in accordance with his findings.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.—The report for the year ending December 31, 1909, states that the profit-and-loss account (including 6,830*l.* brought forward), after providing in the trade account for expenses of management, maintenance of premises, plant, and machinery, shows a balance of 43,296*l.* The directors recommend a dividend of 7*s.* per ordinary share, making 11 per cent. for the year, and they intend to write off from the first item of assets 5,000*l.*, leaving to carry forward 7,976*l.* It is anticipated that the entire cost of the German factory at Rummelsburg-Berlin, which has been considerably enlarged, will be paid for out of revenue. The directors propose to transfer the sum of 5,000*l.* from special reserve (leaving that item at 50,000*l.*, or together with general reserve, 146,401*l.*) to form the nucleus of a pension fund for the benefit of employes.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.—The annual general meeting was held on March 1 at Winchester House, London, E.C., Mr. G. S. Marks (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, February 26, p. 318) the Chairman stated that

the directors have to congratulate the shareholders on the quick and substantial recovery which the business has shown during the year. The company, even after wiping off exceptional losses, had distributed 95,000*l.* in dividends since its establishment. Export trade, which was an important factor in their affairs, had not been good during 1909. The report was adopted unanimously, and the retiring directors were re-elected without any dissentient. At an extraordinary general meeting held afterwards a resolution was unanimously passed altering the articles of association, in order that the directors who are managers of the Henry Marks & Sons and I. & M. Cohen branches be paid, as from January 1, 5 per cent. commission on the joint net profits of these branches.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1909, states that the directors are glad to be able to report that the year's trading has proved satisfactory. The net profits, as well as the total sales, are again in excess of those of any preceding year, and the directors in consequence are in a position to recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, notwithstanding the fact that at the commencement of the year the subscribed capital was increased by the issue of 14,000 ordinary shares. The accounts show that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there is a balance of profit for the year of 17,013*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, to which is added 4,894*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* carried forward, making a total of 21,907*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Out of this have been paid interest on loans 213*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, and an interim dividend on preference shares of 2,750*l.*, leaving a balance of 18,944*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in paying the second half-year's dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, paid January 1, 1910 (2,750*l.*), a year's dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (8,600*l.*), carrying to reserve 2,000*l.*, and carrying forward 5,594*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* (an increase of over 700*l.*) to next account. The retiring director, Mr. Wilfred Francis Southall, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The report of the directors for 1909 was issued on February 24. It shows improvement in the year's business, the trading profit being 39,242*l.* 14*s.*, compared with 34,460*l.* in 1908. The share capital of the company is half a million, 350,000*l.* of which is in 5 per cent. cumulative preference stock, and 150,000*l.* in ordinary shares. Besides there is 52,000*l.* of 4 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, with 520*l.* of accrued interest. The year commenced with a balance of 7,710*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and off this in March dividend amounting to 5,625*l.* was paid on the ordinary shares. Fees yielded 20*l.* 10*s.*, so that on the credit side of the account the directors have 41,348*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to deal with. Of this 6,500*l.* goes to pay directors' fees and salaries, 311*l.* as proportion of share issue expenses, 10,757*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* is to be carried forward, and the rest is to pay interest on debentures and dividends on preference and ordinary shares. The directors report that "The company has retained the confidence of its customers both at home and abroad, and with an improved balance-sheet they recommend for the second half of 1909 a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum declared in July for the first six months, makes the dividend for the year 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, as compared with 6¼ per cent. for 1908. . . . The company's customers are in Great Britain, India, China, all the British Colonies, South America, and most foreign countries. They are periodically visited by the company's numerous representatives, and the company has, therefore, facilities for doing an increasing and profitable business. The sale of the various valuable proprietaries of the company, such as the "Montserrat" Lime-Fruit Juice, Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles, etc., continues to be maintained. Plans and specifications for a considerable addition to the warehouses at 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., have been prepared by Sir Aston Webb, C.B., R.A., and the directors have decided to invite tenders for carrying out the work during 1910. The company is a large shareholder in the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., and one of the senior directors, Mr. A. B. Evans, resides at Montreal, and is also a vice-president of that company. The directors have decided that Mr. J. H. E. Evans shall be appointed a senior director at the next board meeting." Mr. E. A. Webb, Mr. W. P. Evans, and Mr. A. B. Evans offer themselves for re-election as directors. The eighth ordinary general meeting of the company will be held at 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, on Friday, March 4, at 1.30 P.M., when the report will be submitted and other business transacted.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—Particulars of the following have been filed: *F. Lloyd & Co., Ltd.* Issue of 500*l.* part of 500*l.* debentures.—*Prichard & Constance, Ltd.* Issue of 500*l.* debenture.—*John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd.* Further charge under Land Transfer Acts dated February 15, 1910,

to secure 3,000*l.*, charged on leasehold property in Kemble Street and Kean Street, W.C. Holders, R. H. Scott, F.R.S., D.Sc., Lord Arthur Cecil, and A. J. Shepherd. Also a statement of the total amount (14,600*l.*) outstanding on July 1, 1908, in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date.—*Synoloids, Ltd.* Assignment of three British patents dated February 7, 1910, to secure 200*l.* and any further advances. Also two first mortgage debentures for 100*l.* each. Holders, T. Needham, Huddersfield, and A. R. Hall, Finchley.

Trade Notes.

YEOMANS' REMEDIES.—Yeomans Ltd., 8 South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., announce in this issue that they are advertising to the public regarding a free offer in connection with Yeomans' Ointment and Pills. Chemists are to receive generous terms, and may obtain on application advertising matter, including a pretty shield-shaped heliotrope show-card.

RUBBER GOODS.—The Hutchinson Co., 70 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have sent us a copy of their list of rubber goods for the summer season. We note the inclusion of several new lines in bathing caps and sponge bags, these and other goods being illustrated and priced in the catalogue. Chemists who are making up season orders should obtain a copy of this list.

PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. Reilly et Cie (A. Viaux, pharmacist), 6 and 8 Rue Niepce, Nice, Alpes-Maritimes, have issued a price-list of foreign specialities and pharmaceutical products, including apparatus, rubber goods, and perfumery. The list is in French, and consists of eighty pages. Galenicals of the British Pharmacopœia have a section to themselves, and the list of British proprietary medicines as very complete.

THE AMERICAN DRUG-STORES CO., 24 Orange Street, Haymarket, London, S.W., have issued a wholesale price-list of American and English proprietary medicines. In this, Mr. Charles Brooks, the proprietor, sets forth in forty-eight pages of good-sized type a list of medicines that are in occasional, or in some places constant, demand, but are not stocked by every wholesale house. Copies can be obtained from the company on application.

VASELINE PRICES.—The Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., inform us that they have decided to lower the prices for vaseline with a melting-point of 115° F. to the same price as ordinary vaseline. The harder product is put up in 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., and 50-lb. tins. Mr. Franklin (*C. & D.*, 1909, ii., p. 226) has shown that paraffin wax is not a suitable hardening agent for paraffin ointments, and it is expected that the higher melting-point vaseline will conveniently meet the requirements for a stiffer ointment-basis.

MALT EXTRACT.—The new Bermaline bakery of Messrs. Montgomerie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, was opened on March 2, and our local correspondent sends us full particulars of the opening ceremony. The malt-extract department is the most interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view. In this there are two large vacuum pans, each capable of holding from 500 to 600 gals., while a small one, fitted up with a mixing apparatus inside, is used for preparing cod-liver oil and malt extract, and supplied to various English wholesale drug-houses. The average output of malt extract is 35 tons, and 4 tons of malt and cod-liver oil per week.

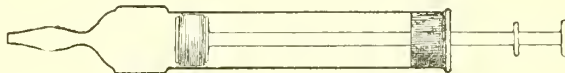
BRANDED CORKS.—Messrs. N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., Bonchor Works, 15 and 17 Farrance Street, Limehouse, London, E., have recently introduced a new process of printing on the top of corks. By this method the name and address of a chemist can be printed in any colour or style at a charge of 3*d.* per gross, excluding the cost of the die, which is necessary for the first order. Samples of corks branded by this method have been submitted to us, and we find the effect of the lettering very good. The company have recently issued a new edition of their price-list, which gives particulars of all the varieties of corks used by chemists.

"CAR-MA-ME" TOILET SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Bash & Co., 35 and 36 Foley Street, London, W., have intro-

duced a series of preparations for the hair, skin, and teeth, under the registered trade-mark of "Car-Ma-Me," and the portrait of pretty Mme. Car-ma-me, the original of which, painted by an Italian artist, forms the centre of an attractive showcard. The preparations have been carefully thought out in regard to composition and compounding, as well as in the method of packing, and the whole form a most attractive series, each retailing at a moderate price, and yielding the retailer 33½ per cent. profit under P.A.T.A. conditions.

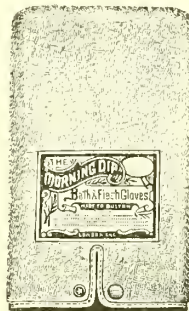
THE STANDARD TABLET AND PILL CO., Hove, Sussex, have just introduced an oatmeal soap in round tablets and heather scented, which is put up in boxes of three tablets, both wrappers and boxes being beautifully designed in gold and colours, and with the "Venus" trade-mark which characterises the whole series of their toilet-preparations. The soap actually contains oatmeal, or rather oat-flour, and it produces with London water, which is peculiarly hard, a cream-like lather which after washing leaves the skin in an agreeable and soft condition. This is due to the fact that the soap is slightly superfatted. It is also milled, so that it is lasting as well as emollient.

A NEW SYRINGE.—It is well known that when an ordinary piston syringe is filled and the contents ejected, some of the liquid oozes past the piston towards the top of the syringe, and is thrown out at the piston-rod, soiling the fingers. This is due to pneumatic pressure, and has been overcome by Mr. Hughes in a clever manner, illustrated in the annexed engraving. Mr. Hughes makes two small



and narrow channels near the point of the syringe-barrel, with the result that when the piston reaches the channels some air gets into the barrel and so brings the air-pressure to normal, the leakage at the top being thus prevented. It is such a simple invention that one wonders why it has not been carried out before. The syringes with this improvement are obtainable from Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., in ¼, ½, 1, 1½, and 2 oz. sizes. The principle has also been applied to horticultural and garden syringes made of metal, and the new syringes so made have been well received.

"THE MORNING DIP" is the title which Messrs. Solport Brothers, 188-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C., have given to a new style of bath and flesh gloves, which are made to button by means of the familiar glove-fastener. In this case the top of the fastener is covered with xylonite, so



attached that none of the metal parts can come in contact with the skin, while the metal is well plated so that rusting is prevented. The gloves are made of Turkish towelling, in five qualities, from soft to rough and hard, the latter being for use as flesh-gloves. They are well made, and being a distinct novelty should sell readily on being shown. Messrs. Solport Brothers inform us that they can make these gloves in other patterns of towelling to the orders of customers. The engravings show the gloves open and closed.

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES is retiring from the Middlesex County Council.

MR. DAVID HOWARD, J.P., has been elected second on the poll to the House of Laymen for the diocese of St. Albans.

MR. H. PECHEY, chemist and druggist, Yarmouth, has been re-elected as one of the Borough auditors for the ensuing year.

MR. H. S. BEDDING, chemist, 42 Parkhurst Road, E., is contesting the Manor Park Division for the Essex County Council.

MR. T. C. CORNWELL, pharmaceutical chemist, 14 Piccadilly, Hanley, has been elected a member of the committee of the North Staffs Traders' Association.

MR. G. J. R. PARKES, chemist and druggist, West Bridgford, Nottingham, has been elected a junior warden of the Pinder Lodge of Freemasons (3360) at Nottingham.

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, J.P., has been pressed to offer himself for election as a member of the Devonshire County Council, but has been compelled to decline the honour.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER (Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., Artillery Lane, E.C.) on Monday opened a "Floral Bazaar" at the United Methodist Free Church, Ilford.

SIR JESSE BOOT is the subject of a two-column appreciation in "Tit-Bits" of February 26. It tells "a romantic story of a great business," and "how Sir Jesse Boot won fame and fortune."

COUNCILLOR B. JOHN, chemist and druggist, Bath, who is Hon. Secretary to the Bath Liberal Association, was entertained to dinner by a number of Bath Liberals on February 24. During the evening a handsomely illuminated address, testifying to his "untiring devotion to the cause of Liberalism," was presented to Mr. John.

MR. W. H. HOBBS, 5 Trinity Square, London, E.C., is quite convalescent from the indisposition he had last autumn, and the sea voyage he is taking to Australia, referred to in our last issue, is in the nature of a pleasure trip. Mr. Hobbs hopes to take the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the agents and friends of his firm in Australia.

MR. THEOPHILUS PITT, F.C.S., who has for thirty-six years been with Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., until the last two years in charge of the laboratories in Coleman Street, and latterly in the firm's new laboratories at East Ham, where he was head of the analytical department, has retired from the position. Last Saturday, as he was leaving the analytical laboratory at East Ham for the last time, all in the building assembled to give him a cheerful send-off. In acknowledging this, Mr. Pitt said the spontaneous demonstration was a record, and he thanked all gratefully for their good wishes, and hoped that the firm and everyone connected with it would continue to prosper.

Birth.

CAREY.—At 112 Firth Park Crescent, Sheffield, on February 21, the wife of Sydenham G. Carey, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

COBE—LAUGHTON.—At Rhodes Street Wesleyan Chapel, on February 24, by the Rev. C. N. Dove, George Gilbert Cobb, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. George M. Cobb, chemist and druggist, Northgate, Halifax, to Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. Edwin Laughton, Vickerman Street, Halifax.

MINNS—THOMS.—At St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, on February 26, by the Rev. H. D. Morgan, Horace Minns

to Flora Hoggarth Thoms, chemist and druggist, lately assistant at Liverpool Apothecaries' Hall.

WALKER—MARR.—At the Station Hotel, Ellon, on February 24, by the Rev. Thomas Young, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Charles Simmers, M.A., James Walker, chemist and druggist, to Isabella Jane, elder daughter of Mr. Charles Marr, Annaville, Ellon.

Deaths.

ARMITAGE.—At Newton Street, Greenock, on March 1, suddenly, Mr. George Armitage, chemist and druggist, Hamilton Street, Greenock, where he had carried on business for nearly forty years.

BALCH.—At 9 Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate, on February 26, Mr. Edwin Balch, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly in business in Queen Street, Ramsgate, aged seventy years.

CAVE.—At Paddington, London, N.W., on February 22, Mr. Herbert William Cave, chemist and druggist, Harrow Road, Paddington, N.W., aged fifty. Mr. Cave was formerly at the Hong-Kong Dispensary, Hong-Kong.

MACMASTER.—At 46 Polwarth Gardens, Hyndland, Glasgow, on February 24, Marion Jardine, wife of Mr. Thomas Macmaster, chemist and druggist, Partick.

MILLS.—At Walthamstow, on February 22, Mr. J. A. Mills, chemist and druggist, for twenty years the representative of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., in the West of England, aged eighty-one. Mr. Mills was a native of Carbrook, Norfolk. He was in business at Dereham, Norfolk, and subsequently at Islington, London, N. The deceased gentleman died from paralysis, from which he suffered for twenty-six years.

PRINCE.—At Kirkbride, on February 24, Mr. Richard George Prince, late manager of the Drumburgh Chemical-works, aged eighty-two.

RAFFAN.—At 34 Albert Place, Stirling, on February 28, Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Raffan, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-four.

SMITH.—At Earlstoun, Berwickshire, on March 1, suddenly, Mr. James Falla Smith, retired chemist and druggist.

Medical Gleanings.

Salicylic Sugar.

As a wound-dressing it has recently been recommended to use a powder prepared by adding 2 per cent. of salicylic acid to powdered sugar previously sterilised by heating to 140°. This powder is not to be used in cases where bone is exposed or where the wounds are foul.

Administering Santonin.

DR. PELLISSIER administers santonin as follows, claiming that when santonin is dissolved in oil it is not acted upon by the digestive juices, but passes into the intestines in an active state. He first of all boils a clove of garlic in a cup of milk for ten minutes, and administers to the patient. A few minutes afterwards the dose of santonin, dissolved in 5 grams of almond oil and added to 20 grams each of mucilage and syrup of orange, is administered in three parts at intervals of five minutes. After two hours a dose of calomel is given.

Skin-infection from Old Clothes.

DR. A. J. HALL, writing to the "British Medical Journal" of February 5 (p. 360), describes the danger from re-infection by clothes in contagious skin-diseases, citing staphylococcal folliculitis as an example. A medical confrère had suffered from a severe outbreak of boils on the neck, and the sufferer had occasion four years later to wear a covert coat which had been discarded at the time of his illness. Next day a feeling of soreness manifested itself, and later a crop of superficial boils appeared. The coat was discarded entirely, and no further attack occurred since that time, a period of about six years. Dr. Hall says that it seems highly probable that the old coat-collar was the source of infection.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on February 24 at 11 Waring Street, Belfast. This year a new departure was made by the committee in combining the business meeting with the annual social—an experiment which was quite satisfactory. There was a large attendance, including a number of ladies, and among the members of the trade present were: Messrs. Samuel Gibson, J.P. (President), Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary), W. J. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer), R. A. Jamison (Assistant Hon. Secretary), Samuel McDowell, Wm. Haslett, R. Cambridge, J.P. (Carrickfergus), Samuel Suffern, Jacob Walsh, Geo. Johnson, Jas. Macauley, Joseph Moffet, John Frackelton, Edward J. Roberts, Hugh Holmes, Frank Lindsay, D. H. McMullan, Samuel Watson, Jas. Guthrie, J. D. Carse, Jas. McCormick, David Manson, J. Richardson, S. Edgar Kee, R. Colville, W. J. Busby, A. M. Gamble, J. Anderson, J. Walker, and Alex. McDowell. After tea the chair was taken by the President, and the minutes having been read and confirmed, Mr. Rankin submitted the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Society has been maintained; a few have resigned, but against this we have seven new members.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Society was represented during the year by Mr. S. Gibson, J.P.

HASLETT MEDAL.—The third Haslett medal was awarded to Mr. Samuel Orr, 79 Hill Street, Newry, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. R. Spence, Castleblaney. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Wm. Jamison for the interest he takes in connection with this, as there is no doubt that from the educational point of view the awarding of a medal is a great stimulus to the candidate competing for the Registered Druggists' examination.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1903.—This Act came into operation in 1909, and it legalises seedsmen and general dealers to sell sheep-dips and poisonous preparations for agriculture and horticulture. It was considered the intention of the Legislature that licences would only be issued to dealers in country districts where there was not a sufficient number of chemists or druggists to cater for the trade in these articles. An effort was made to prevent licences being issued to traders in Belfast and elsewhere, but, notwithstanding that, we regret seedsmen and general dealers in a large number of cases obtained licences. The working of this Act should be watched with interest by members of the trade.

MOTOR-SPIRIT.—If the Finance Bill becomes law in its present form, motor-spirit, benzine, etc., can still be sold in small quantities up to 1 gal. without licence. The intention at first was that all retailers should hold licences, but your committee entered into communication with the members of Parliament in charge of the Bill, Captain Craig and others, and after a lengthened correspondence succeeded in inducing the Government to exempt small sales. The thanks of the Society are due to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the trouble he took in this matter, as he drafted most of the amending clauses.

FINANCE.—By direction of your committee, 50*l.* has been lodged in the King Street Savings Bank in the names of Mr. W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. J. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer). The new rule whereby members are required to pay for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in advance has, with a few exceptions, proved satisfactory.

ADVERTISING.—The advertising department of the Society still proves a source of income. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Frackelton for the interest he takes in this matter.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Mr. W. J. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer) presented the financial statement, which showed a credit balance of 39*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Mr. Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., submitted the accounts in connection with the Haslett Memorial medal, which showed a balance to credit of 13*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

The President moved the adoption of the reports, which he said were very satisfactory. Mr. Carse seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

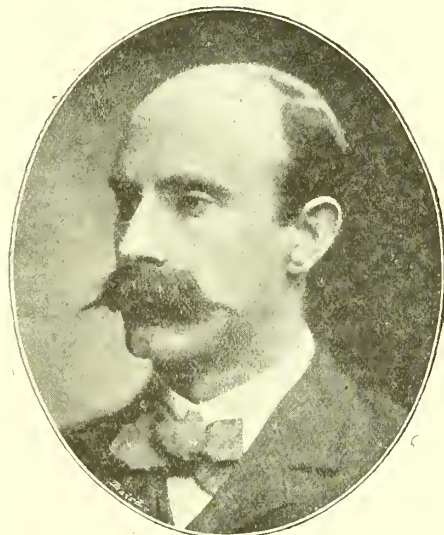
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Gibson intimated that his term of office had now expired, and the next business would be the election of his successor. Mr. Wm. Haslett moved, and Mr. Carse

seconded, the appointment of Mr. Robt. Cambridge, J.P. (Carrickfergus), as President. Mr. Jacob Walsh moved, and Mr. J. Richardson seconded, the name of Mr. John Frackelton. Mr. S. E. Kee proposed, and Mr. J. Macauley seconded, the name of Mr. Wm. Haslett. Several speakers said that any one of the three gentlemen would make a good President, and eventually Messrs. Cambridge and Frackelton withdrew, and Mr. Haslett was declared unanimously elected and took the chair.

In returning thanks for his election, Mr. Haslett said he valued very highly the honour which had been conferred on him.

Mr. William Haslett is a native of Annadoon, near Downpatrick, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. W. H.



MR. W. HASLETT.

Bell & Co., Belfast. Afterwards he was with Messrs. Samuel Boyd & Co., Dublin, and Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool. He then for nine years travelled for Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, Belfast, and on leaving them fifteen years ago he started for himself at Ballyneifeigh, where he does a large drug and grocery business.

On the motion of Mr. J. Moffet, seconded by Mr. J. Macauley, the following were elected Vice-Presidents: Messrs. William Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., Wm. McMullan, Samuel Suffern, Jacob Walsh, J. D. Carse, John Frackelton, Samuel Gibson, J.P., R. Cambridge, J.P.

Mr. Kee proposed and Mr. Suffern seconded the following committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. Holmes, H. Backhouse (Dundalk), W. J. Busby, Wm. Doig, A. R. Hogg, S. E. Kee, Wm. Martin, S. McDowell, W. H. R. Orr, T. W. Reynolds (Dungannon), E. J. Roberts, R. Spence (Castleblaney), J. Macauley, J. Guthrie, J. E. O'Neill, J.P. (Maghera), W. H. McBride, Thos. Unsworth (Ballynahinch), David Manson, J. Richardson, Joseph Moffet, and G. Johnson. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. Gibson, J.P., seconded by Mr. Walsh, Mr. W. J. Rankin was re-elected Hon. Secretary amid applause; and on the motion of Mr. Frackelton, seconded by Mr. Busby, Mr. R. A. Jamison was re-appointed Assistant Hon. Secretary. In this connection Mr. Carse said that the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. D. H. McMullan for the assistance he always gave the Hon. Secretary, and the meeting cordially agreed.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. McDowell, Messrs. A. M. Gamble and S. E. Kee were appointed Hon. Auditors. Mr. W. J. Gibson was again elected Hon. Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Suffern. This concluded the business part of the meeting.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME

which followed was efficiently carried out by the Chemists' and Druggists' Orchestra, under Mr. McDowell, jun., and a vote of thanks was accorded the orchestra for its services. Recitations were given by Messrs. Carse and Cambridge.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 2. The proceedings occupied just one hour, the business being chiefly non-contentious. The Benevolent Fund financial outlook has brightened up, there being increased receipts over the corresponding period of last year. Mr. Thomas Howell, of Cardiff, has left 100*l.* to the Fund. Some discussion took place as to divisional officers collecting local subscriptions, and the Secretary made it clear that these officers may do so if they so desire. The Council have instructed Mr. Glyn-Jones to endeavour to influence the Government in reserving the use of the place-name "pharmacy" to qualified persons. Mr. Gifford had a motion on the agenda to a similar effect, but he withdrew it in view of this announcement. Various resolutions from local Associations regarding suggested legislation were sent to the General Purposes Committee. The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association complained of the lack of interest taken in the Council elections, and that some of the candidates were unknown to the electors. Mr. Carteighe could not understand such a complaint when the Cardiff chemists have a councillor resident among them.

THERE were present: The President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Mr. C. B. Allen (in the vice-chair), Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. Michael Carteighe, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Mr. W. H. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Mr. E. White, and Mr. J. R. Young. Mr. Currie and Mr. Walter Hills were unable to be present—the latter is wintering at Mentone.

THE LATE MR. LAYMAN.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. C. N. Layman, the senior member of the firm of Wright, Layman & Umney. He was exceedingly well known in the drug-trade, particularly to chemists on the South Coast.

ELECTIONS.

Fifty-two members were elected and eighteen students associated, twelve persons being restored to their former positions in the Society. Five names were restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

FINANCE.

Mr. W. H. GIBSON moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, of which the following are the particulars:

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Penalties and Costs	102	9	6
Subscriptions	1,783	19	0
"Journal" and Publications	916	3	5
Restoration-fees	3	3	0
Registration-fees	75	12	0
School-fees	38	9	6

£2,919 16 5

Deducting the amounts ordered to be paid at the previous meeting, a balance was shown of 1,808*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, from which the following accounts were recommended to be paid:

	£	s.	d.
"Journal" and Publications	613	3	3
Stationery, etc.	369	14	7
Current Expenses	600	0	0
Salaries, etc.	822	15	0
School and Examinations	65	18	0
Law Charges	60	1	0
House	72	9	0
Library	6	19	0

£2,610 19 10

The following balances were shown on the Benevolent Fund:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	585	6	7
Donation Account	33	5	1
Orphan Fund	58	3	8

Mr. Gibson said that the subscriptions to the Society received during the month were 351*l.* over the corresponding month last year. The Benevolent Fund subscriptions were also coming in better, the increase on the previous year being 50*l.* The balance of the Fund at present is satisfactory, but the quarter's annuities are due this month. Among the subscriptions received were West Ham Pharmacists' Association 5*l.* 2*s.*, Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association 3*l.* 3*s.*, North Staffordshire Chemists' Association 3*l.*, Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Gibson emphasised the fact that this money came as subscriptions, and therefore is immediately available, instead of having to be invested at 2½ per cent. for the benefit of future generations.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay to the Jacob Bell scholars the second moiety of their scholarship.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

After deliberating *in camera* the CHAIRMAN of the Benevolent Fund Committee (Mr. Campkin) moved the adoption of the report. He said that the position is more encouraging than last month, but the balance is not large, taking into account the grants made that day and the annuities to be paid out during the month. The committee recommended grants amounting to 118*l.*, of which 98*l.* was for widows. Mr. Campkin drew attention to the concert in aid of the Fund, which the Women Pharmacists' Association is promoting in April. Another pleasing fact is that the Brighton Association of Pharmacists has sent out a special circular regarding the Fund, which is to be followed by a personal call. The speaker also mentioned that Mr. Thomas Howell, of Cardiff, has left a legacy of 100*l.* to the Fund. Next referring to the collection of subscriptions by divisional secretaries, he said there is no reason why these officers should not constitute themselves collectors.

Mr. GILMOUR, in seconding the adoption of the report, emphasised the beneficent work that is being done by the Fund. Many old people are saved a great amount of anxiety. That the recipients of relief are not destitute of honour is shown by a case where one applicant, who has benefited under the will of a relative, has returned 30*s.* the balance of a grant from the Fund. It is important that the claims on the Fund should be kept before the trade.

Mr. HOBBS, referring to the action of the Brighton Association, said that at the recent dinner of that Association he was asked why the divisional secretaries did not collect subscriptions as formerly. He did his best to reply to that, but felt that there is a feeling that the Society does not want the divisional officers to collect. He thought that some pronouncement to the contrary should go forth from the Council.

Mr. HAGON was pleasantly surprised that the late Mr. Howell had left so much money, and glad that he had not forgotten the Benevolent Fund. He knew him as one who was always at his business.

The report was adopted.

The SECRETARY, in reply to the suggestion that divisional officers were not allowed to collect subscriptions, quoted a paragraph from the "Calendar," which states, "This clause by no means precludes the payment of subscriptions through the divisional officer if subscribers find it more convenient to do so." He also read a paragraph from a circular which is sent every year to divisional secretaries, wherein are the words, "It is distinctly understood that voluntary collection is greatly esteemed by the Council."

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next presented by Mr. WHITE. The report referred mainly to routine work, and recommended the payment of Messrs. Parkinson & Son's account for 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The report was adopted.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. A. C. Hill was appointed Divisional Secretary for Stoke-on-Trent.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Chater had attended Blackpool, Peterborough, and Eastbourne, and had met with a cordial reception from the members.

The SECRETARY reported he had registered a number (not stated) of "apprentices or students."

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was next presented by the PRESIDENT. This stated that Mr. Glyn-Jones attended the meeting, and a discussion took place on the question of taking steps to prevent the improper use of the word "pharmacy" in connection with the business of a chemist and druggist. The committee finally unanimously recommended that the Parliamentary Secretary be authorised to take such steps as he may think proper to bring influence to bear on the Government to remedy the defect of the law as revealed in the Mercer case.

The report was adopted.

MR. GIFFORD'S MOTION.

Mr. GIFFORD moved—

"That the Government be urged to introduce an amending Bill into Parliament restricting the title 'pharmacist' to the qualified person practising in his individual capacity, and that such persons only may use the descriptive word 'pharmacy.'"

He remarked that by a coincidence the matter had already been disposed of by the Parliamentary Committee with the able assistance of the Parliamentary Secretary. He did not wish to proceed any further with his motion, but pointed out that he desired the restriction of the title "pharmacist" to qualified persons, which was hardly what the committee had decided. If companies can use the word "pharmacy," he did not think that "pharmacist" has been adequately restricted to qualified persons.

The PRESIDENT: It is the desire of us all to attain the object which Mr. Gifford mentions, but it would be a waste of time to attempt it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Suffolk Coroner called attention to an inquest at Lowestoft at which it was recommended that laudanum should be included in Part 1 of the Poison Schedule. The Secretary was directed to reply.

The London Chemists' Association called upon the Council to take joint action with the medical and dental authorities to secure the sole use of the words "pharmacy," "surgery," and "dental surgery" to the qualified persons owning such places. This was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

The Dewsbury Chemists' Association asked the Council to induce the Government to bring in a short Bill to restrict the word "pharmacy" to places of business conducted by bona-fide pharmacists only. This was also sent to the General Purposes Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. Walter Hills, Treasurer of the Society, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council owing to the condition of his health.

APATHY OF MEMBERS.

The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association asked the Council to institute an inquiry as to why so few members vote at Council elections.

Mr. HAGON explained that many votes were not used, and the Cardiff chemists think that perhaps the method of voting is not the most suitable. It is thought that the present system of voting for strangers might be altered in favour of some method by which chemists could vote for local candidates.

The PRESIDENT said an alteration could only be brought about by Act of Parliament, and he reminded Mr. Hagon that the present system has only been in vogue for twelve years.

Mr. YOUNG said the communication only showed the apathy of chemists. There did not seem to be any necessity for an inquiry, as one cannot compel a man to vote who does not want to. It is part of the indifference which shows itself in those chemists who boast that they do not open the "Journal."

Mr. HARRISON said the same thing exists in other bodies. It should surely not be difficult for the Cardiff chemists to obtain information about the candidates, seeing that the trade journals each year give the history of the men who are standing for election. Every member thus has an opportunity of exercising his judgment. He thought there is greater interest in the Society now than formerly.

Mr. CAMPKIN pointed out that a member need not vote for all the candidates. In a society with which he is connected the voting-paper is thrown out unless the full number of candidates is voted for.

Mr. CARTEIGHE asked if Mr. Hagon was present at the meeting, and, on receiving a reply in the affirmative, said he hoped Mr. Hagon offered to give every information that was required about any of the candidates. He (the speaker) should be sorry to have to explain such a discussion by registered persons to a member of Parliament: he was afraid it would have a very bad effect. Why should a man vote if he takes no interest? Any Cardiff man could obtain the information he required from Mr. Hagon.

Mr. HAGON: Every member of the Society has not a local councillor handy.

Mr. CUFF said the discussion has served a useful purpose in calling attention to the fact that the method of election of the Council is as democratic as in any society in the country.

The resolution was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

This ended the public business.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Ergot Enzyme.—Rosenthaler ("Pharm. Zeit.") states that there is an enzyme in ergot of the nature of emulsin. Powdered ergot acted upon by amygdalin produces hydrocyanic acid. The enzyme has been separated by shaking a spirituous extract of ergot with chloroform, but the hydrolysing properties are weak compared with almond emulsin.

Novocoi is the name given to sodium guaiacol phosphate, which has been introduced by Richter, of Budapest. It is a white crystalline powder easily soluble in water with a slight alkaline reaction. It is used in cases where guaiacol is serviceable, and the phosphoric element increases the tonic effect in tuberculosis and lung-affections.

Essential Oil of Sium Cicutæfolium.—The water plant *Sium cicutæfolium*, Gmel., from South Dakota, yielded to F. Rabak ("Midland Drugg." 1909, 43, p. 5) 0.8 per cent. of an oil with an odour recalling that of cumin. It was not completely soluble in six or more volumes of 90-per-cent. alcohol. Constants: Sp. gr. 0.8447 at 22° C., n_D^{20} 1.4630, acid-value 0, and ester-value 33.

Essential Oils from *Mentha arvensis* var. *glabrata*.—F. Rabak ("Midland Drugg." 1909, 43, p. 5) obtained 0.8 per cent. of a slightly yellow oil from fresh plants of *Mentha arvensis* var. *glabrata*, Gray. The oil, which resembled peppermint oil in colour, gave a clear solution with half its volume of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and possessed the following constants: Sp. gr. 0.9267, n_D^{16} 1.4627, acid-value 2.6, ester-value 13.6, ester-value after acetylation 47.

Belladonna Cultivation. Chévalier has communicated to the Academy of Sciences particulars of his research on the influence of culture on the amount of alkaloids in some *Solanacea*. In the cultivation of belladonna the addition of phosphatic or potash manures did not cause any addition to the alkaloid percentage; the amount of the latter is considerably increased, however, by the use of nitrogenous manures, a mixture of nitrates and farmyard manure giving the best results.

Carbon Monosulphide.—Sir James Dewar and Dr. H. O. Jones stated before the Royal Society recently that liquid thiophosgene and liquid nickel carbonyl reacted at ordinary temperatures, yielding a polymerised form of carbon monosulphide (remarkable since all attempts to form a polymer of carbon dioxide have hitherto failed) and nickel chloride. After removing the nickel chloride by treatment with water and drying the residue of monosulphide at 150° under reduced pressure, it was obtained as a very dark-brown or black amorphous powder, sparingly soluble in some solvents, such as ethylene dibromide, carbon disulphide, and phenol, giving deeply coloured solutions. It dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid to form a brownish purple solution, from which it is precipitated unchanged on the addition of water. With alkalis it formed a dark-brown solution, from which acids precipitated it unchanged. On heating to 300° it decomposed into carbon and carbon disulphide.

Buchu Leaves.

By the "C. & D." Cape Correspondent.

A considerable interest has of late been shown in the market for buchu-leaves due to the extreme rates recently paid—which were of short duration—it may be interesting to give a short account of its growth and collection. The genus *Barosma* is peculiar to the Cape, as many as eight varieties having been classified. Of these three are considered of medicinal value in Europe, although in Cape Colony many other varieties are used in domestic medicine. *Barosma betulina*, the official variety, is the one chiefly collected, as it commands much higher prices; locally about 9d. to 1s. per lb., as compared with 3d. or 4d. for *B. serratifolia*. In this connection it is interesting to note that about twenty years ago the value of these two varieties was reversed. At the Cape the official variety and *B. crenulata* are grouped under the general title of "oval buchu," the *serratifolia* being distinguished as "long." Many intermediate varieties are found, and at such times as the present when prices are high these find their way into the market with the official variety. Diversity in general appearance may be said to be the chief characteristic of buchu, as even from the same bush leaves may be obtained which show widely differing characters. The bushes themselves vary in height from three to seven feet, according to locality. They are found on the mountainous slopes of Cape Colony, those from the Western Province, Clanwilliam, Tulbagh, Piquetberg, and Worcester yielding "oval leaves," while Riversdale and Swellendam, in the Eastern districts, contribute the "long variety." The leaves are gathered in November just before the flowers open, though it frequently happens that owing to scarcity of labour or the advent of rains the gathering is delayed until the flowers are fully expanded or even fruit formed. Both flowers and fruit may be generally found among the leaves. The actual collection is made by the poorer class of native farm labourers, who, with their families, climb the mountain slopes, break off the young branches, and convey them to their huts, where they are dried in the shade. The importance of thus drying is impressed upon the gatherers by the buyers, as when the leaves are exposed to direct sunlight they lose their green colour, turn yellow, and thereby depreciate in value owing to loss of oil. The drying process occupies about a week; the leaves and young twigs become brittle and are then beaten to detach them from the older branches. The result of this is that from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the crop consists of stalks. The whole process of collection and drying is carried out in a very indiscriminate and haphazard manner, owing to the ignorance of the native collectors, whose object is to obtain quantity rather than quality. The dried leaves are usually bartered for necessities with the local storekeeper, who in turn forwards them to the merchant at the ports from whom he obtains his supplies. The latter roughly classifies and bales them for export. Cape Town is the chief port of shipment, the total number of bales exported during 1909 being 1,052, valued at slightly over 9,000*l.*, as compared with 243,500 lb., valued at 7,300*l.*, in 1908, and 291,500 lb., valued at 9,200*l.*, in 1907. The first four months of the year constitute the season, and in 1909 760 bales were shipped during those months. The January shipments last year amounted to 98, and this year the amount is slightly less for the same month, although the next two or three months' shipments will be probably considerably heavier than for the corresponding months of last year. The buchu market in London mainly depends on the American demand, and as this was exceedingly good during January prices were driven up, to return to a lower level later; and as the American demand now appears to be satisfied, the probabilities are that the market will still further decline as shipments come along, especially as the crop is reported by Cape Town merchants to have been a good one, it being anticipated by them that the shipments in 1910 will probably exceed those of last year.

FROM an "Answers to Correspondents" column in a Scots newspaper: "Get twopennyworth of white precipitate powder from your chemist, and mix with a piece of lard the size of an egg, using a knife to make the ointment."

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



The object of this department is to supply our subscribers with the names and addresses of manufacturers and agents, or other business information which they may be in need of. Inquiries should be sent by post, addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

Inquiries in regard to dispensing, legal, practical, technical, or other pharmaceutical subjects should be addressed to The Editor, who will reply to them in the Correspondence Columns.

Information Wanted.

We would be obliged if readers would reply, by postcard or otherwise, to any of the subjoined inquiries. Replies should be addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

- 216/14. "Doyen's Mycolysine," where obtainable in this country?
 92/40. Makers of wooden moulds for small packets of baking-powder, etc.
 91/57. "Hewet's Calcium or Sodium Phenique": what is it or where obtainable?
 93/47. Actual makers of glass or porcelain sprinklers to fit bottles for a corrosive preparation.
 94/64. Makers of sphagnum moss compressed in packets containing ten sheets (size 12 in. by 8 in.).
 90/37. Source of supply of "Zomal," "Mollard's Soaps," and "Dr. Wilson's American Anti-rheumatism."

Information Supplied.

In reply to inquiries, information has been sent during the past week to subscribers and others by our Information Department in regard to the following subjects. The information will be repeated to any others requiring it who send a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose to the Information Department as above.

- Bismuth soap, makers (92/68).
 Bottles (cheap from cullet), makers near Liverpool (86/30).
 Cactina pellets, makers and agents (89/49).
 Cachets, makers (Aust. enq.) (85/24).
 Camphor tar tablets, makers (90/38).
 Chick food, supply (87/58).
 "Eppotone" food, supply (87/45).
 Fowler's strawberry and-peppermint mixture, makers (89/19).
 Gelatine capsule machinery for dry powders, makers (88/48).
 Gladstone & Barry, address (86/24).
 Gold embossed labels, printers (91/7).
 "Haemolin," makers (90/16).
 Haldane's CO₂ apparatus, suppliers (84/50).
 Hooper's James's powder, makers (90/37).
 Horsford's acid phosphates, makers and dealers (89/49).
 "Karswood" chemicals, maker (88/44).
 "Keelah" (for cleaning jewellery), makers (83/19).
 Kelsey's sea-sickness plasters, sole agents (88/62).
 "Kresol," makers (90/72).
 Lacto-maltine, makers (90/40).
 Lahmann's vegetable milk, proprietors (86/9).
 "Laxolates," makers (88/37).
 "Lungspanda," makers (87/44).
 Medicated-soap, maker (special) (90/36).
 Metal powder - containers, makers (Aust. inq.) (86/24).

APPRECIATIONS.

"I must thank you for the information contained in yours of the 19th ult." (76/50).

"Please accept best thanks for the information contained in yours of January 21" (Jersey City, U.S.A. 73/49).

"I beg to thank you for your courtesy and for the trouble you have taken over the 'President' toilet rolls" (194/37).

MR. EUGENE G. EBERLE, recently elected President for 1910-11 of the American Pharmaceutical Association by the post system of voting, has been given a rousing banquet by his Texas friends and admirers. The banquet was held in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Eberle's home-town, and many telegrams and letters of eulogy were received from prominent pharmacists all over the country. During the dinner an oil-painting of the President-elect was presented to Baylor University, Mr. Eberle being Dean of the Pharmacy Department of this institution.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

There May Possibly Be

a few real downright pessimistical pharmacists, but at present they are so busy dining and dancing that they have forgotten their troubles. No fewer than nine social functions were reported in the last issue of the *C. & D.* I have never read more hilarious and less dolorous speeches than those delivered at these gatherings. Even if they have lost "pharmacy," pharmacists are wonderfully resigned; in fact, it is difficult to realise that such a thing as a grievance exists. Even the sheep-dips and the weed-killers got a rest. According to Sir Edward Evans, Mr. Young showed at Stoke the lines upon which any further legislation must proceed, but I fancy Mr. Young has his work cut out if he is to render professional qualifications "impregnable against ingenious inventors of synonyms," whatever that may mean. On the whole it does not appear that the legislative proposals of the year will create half as much excitement in Stoke as the winning of the wager of the two silk hats!

The Complexity of Business

and the consequent difficulty of checking adulteration are well illustrated by two cases reported last week. One is a case of adulterated olive oil sold by a grocer, but bought by him from a chemist, who bought it from a wholesale house in York, who bought it from another house in London, who apparently bought it from somebody else who bought it from somebody else. This article had passed through five or six hands before reaching the consumer. The other case was one of cod-liver oil that had similarly passed through four or five hands. One is reminded of the House that Jack built, and cannot but wonder whether some of the risks of sophistication and the enormous economic waste thus incurred could not be avoided. The "middleman" is to a certain extent a necessary evil, but three or four middlemen seem to be an unnecessary luxury. Each, of course, requires a profit on the mere handling of the article; if each, in addition, analyses and guarantees it, the original cost must be but a small proportion of the final price to the consumer. But it may be assumed that not everyone does analyse it; and if at the end it should prove to be adulterated we have the edifying spectacle of four or five legal gentlemen publicly playing at "hunt the slipper" at the expense of the trade. This and the inferences the public are likely to draw are perhaps, from the pharmacist's point of view, of more importance than the economic loss.

A Price-list

of "Chemists' and Druggists' Sundries," issued by a London firm and addressed to "Shopkeepers," has been put into my hands, and as it is both interesting in itself and a full justification of certain statements of mine to which the "Grocery World" recently took exception, I propose to make it the subject of a few remarks. The preface is as interesting as the list. It insists upon the importance to shopkeepers of this "profitable addition" to their business, and the desirability, if they wish to prosper in it, of keeping up the "high standard of quality, which alone can only create" an increase of trade—in other words, upon the necessity of dealing with this particular firm, whose English, it will be noticed, is not quite as pure as their drugs are declared to be. This, however, is a secondary matter. It is more important that they are "in a position to advise customers (other than chemists)

what they ought to sell without infringing the law." There is probably nothing invidious intended by

This Exclusion of Chemists,

and it may not be meant that shopkeepers are morally bound to sell the articles referred to, or that there are things they may sell even if by doing so they *do* infringe the law, though all these conclusions might conceivably be arrived at by a careless reader. One thing, at least, the preface makes clear, in spite of faulty syntax: "The public prefer goods bearing the name of a reliable firm to those articles put up by 'no one knows who.'" True, there are exceptions to this rule: "Cheap and inferior rubbish abounds in the market"; and "the cheapness carries the seller away until he is caught, but in most cases these articles are sold at full price." One would have supposed the victim would have been caught first and carried away afterwards, but if he is to be "sold" at all he is at least lucky in fetching "the full price." The list that follows consists largely of "put-up" remedies for all sorts of disorders—blood-mixtures, lung-balsams, neuralgic powders, and the like; but includes also a considerable number of drugs and chemicals, which one would hardly have supposed a mere "shopkeeper" would have cared to handle. Among these may be classed liq. ammon. .880, acid. acet. glac., tinct. iodi, and bluestone. These are quoted in quantity, at the lowest possible prices, and that this is not a new development is proved by the fact that the firm claim to have been in business for twenty years.

The Birmingham Professor of Brewing

does not appear by any means to have exhausted the list of herbs, etc., formerly used in the art he expounds. The omission of ale-hoof (ground ivy) is particularly noteworthy, as this plant was extensively used before the introduction of hops, both to flavour and to clear ale. Several of the ingredients the Professor mentions were, of course, properly speaking, adulterants, though some of these were credited with qualities which gave additional value to the drink. Scurvy grass ale was one of a numerous class whose use as intoxicants was more or less cloaked by their pretension to medicinal value. John Taylor, the Water Poet (not so called because water was his favourite drink), mentions seven or eight ales of this kind of which he partook at the house of one Pinners, "a man that lives amongst a crew of sinners," in Manchester; and of them all he says that they were able to make a man "stark drunk or mad":

"We had at one time set upon the table
Good ale of hyssop, 'twas no Aesop fable;
Then had we ale of sage, and ale of malt,
And ale of wormwood that could make one halt.
With ale of rosemary, and betony,
And two ales more, or else I needs must lie,
But to conclude this drinking ale-tale,
We had a sort of ale called scurvy ale."

The Mosquito Campaign

Undertaken as the result of the additions to our knowledge of malaria, following upon the discovery of the part played by the mosquito in the spread of that disease, has already been followed by singular success in many parts of the world, among them Ismailia and Port Said, where a general plan of campaign has been directed against the breeding places of the insects along similar lines to those recommended by Professor Simpson, whose address was reported in the *C. & D.* last week. Most remarkable of all, however, is the case of the Panama Canal. It is estimated that over 50,000 lives have been lost in that enterprise, but as the result of the extermination of the mosquito and other sanitary operations carried out by the Americans, the Panama zone has been transformed from being a pestilential tract to a country as healthy as the healthiest cities in the United States. With this change of conditions the success of the construction of the canal is now assured. The improved health conditions of such plague spots as the Gold Coast and the low-lying districts of Western and Central Africa, where so many Englishmen have sacrificed their lives in the cause of commerce or religion, are also due to unremitting battle against the mosquito.

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Editorial Articles.

Jacob Bell Centenary.

ON March 5, 1810, there was born in Oxford Street, London, to John Bell, chemist and druggist, and his wife, a son who lived to become in the forty-nine years of his life the greatest benefactor to British pharmacy and one of the most notable men of his day. It is fitting, therefore, that on this, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, some reference should be made to the man, especially as a generation is growing up to whom the personality of Jacob Bell is nebulous, or is only reflected in the constitution and present-day organisation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of which Bell was virtually the founder. The Society dates from April 15, 1841, when William Allen, F.R.S., moved, at a meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, that, "For the purpose of protecting the permanent interests and increasing the respectability of chemists and druggists, an association be now formed under the title of 'The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.'" John Bell seconded that resolution, and upon it the Society was founded. William Allen was a Friend, then drawing to the close of a long life which had been strenuous in the cause of religion and science. At that time he had set his eyes towards that bourne whence no traveller returns, and it was with some reluctance that he was induced to participate in young Bell's scheme for uniting the trade, but there remain a few yet sufficient records in his diaries of hearty testimony to the initiative, enthusiasm, and hard work of Jacob Bell in devising the operations of the Society. John Bell was very doubtful about his son being able to unite the trade. He had lived through periods of pharmaceutical enthusiasm, when, owing to attacks on the trade, chemists and druggists had been brought together and united for common action, to separate again when the danger was over. The last occasion had been in 1817, when legislative interference was the occasion of the union, and there still remained from that period a fund, of which William Allen was one of the trustees, and when the Pharmaceutical Society was founded the fund was handed over to it. Jacob Bell was one of the kind of men who live to tackle difficulties.



THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers) and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 852 Bank (two lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

It pays to pay for advertising
in this Supplement.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—Good middle-class Business; capital position; returns (present rate) about £2,200; roomy shop; double-fronted; investigation invited; further details on application.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—High-class suburban Business; held by vendor some years; returns between £950 and £1,000 at fair prices; well-appointed shop and premises; position unique; intending investors with £825 at command will find this a sound investment.

3.—CITY (within easy distance of).—Old-established Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £627; net profit £270; rent £50; held on lease; price £475.

4.—LONDON, N.—Illness cause of sale; ready-money Business; Retail, Prescribing, and Optical; returns £955; profit (net) £276; proof given; rent £50; new lease; price £400, for which full value is offered.

5.—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £650; gross profit £300 (about); stock and fixtures estimated by vendor at £425; roomy house; small garden; price £320.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; situate in close proximity to busy railway station; returns about £1,250, at full prices; price £1,000.

7.—WESTERN COUNTY.—High-class Pharmacy; excellent situation; returns average between £1,050 and £1,100 per annum; scope for development; commodious house; held on lease; price £450.

8.—LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Business; main thoroughfare; returns average £1,092; profit (net) £280; handsomely-fitted pharmacy; single fronted; price £1,000.

9.—CHESHIRE.—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns last year £660; net profit £220; rent £32; comfortable house, held on lease; price £480.

10.—SOUTH DEVON.—Neglected Business; excellent position; returns £488, which produce a net income of £180; good house; held on lease; price £250.

11.—GLOUCESTER (Market Town).—Ready-money Business; Retail and Prescribing; returns £740; gross profit 40 per cent.; price £550.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Business; main thoroughfare; returns average £940; profits above the average; rent £60; large garden; price £700.

13.—WORCESTER (Market Town).—Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Optical; returns average £1,089; gross profit £450; vendor retiring; price £700.

14.—HOME COUNTY.—Very old-established Business, including Wine and Spirits; returns between £1,700 and £1,800 per annum; net profit about £400; price £850.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B. NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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Licensed Valuers,

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Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 160 Y.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S., gives personal attention to all VALUATIONS. An experience of over thirty years is at your disposal.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

1.—SURREY.—Light medium-class Retail; good double-fronted shop and nice house; returns £865 under an unqualified manager, has done over £1,000, and could again easily; net profit £245; price £250; to a smart, energetic, qualified man a real big business can be done; in a splendid position.

2.—DERBY.—Good-class Family Retail; returns average £800; net profits average £260; low rent; ill-health cause of sale; price only valuation, about £460.

3.—PEMBROKESHIRE.—Nice Light Retail; returns £740; low rent; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £400; nice shop, lock-up.

4.—SUFFOLK.—Light Retail, Dispensing, Photo, and very good own Proprietaries; fine country district; well-fitted shop, with fine house attached; good garden, lawn, and greenhouse; returns £900; price £800, or small goodwill and valuation.

5.—YORKS.—Light General Retail; returns £475 at fair profits; price £200, or a reasonable offer would be accepted.

6.—MIDLANDS.—We have for Sale a complete Mineral-water Plant, estimated value, £900, including Motor Delivery Van, Syphons, Horses, etc.; this is just the opportunity for a man understanding a Mineral-water Business; Packed (Wholesale) goods (Chemist's) attached; to a cash buyer £800 would be accepted; the season just about to commence.

7.—STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Light medium-class General Retail; returns £1,100; profitable, fine, lofty, well-fitted shop in main thoroughfare; old-established; price, valuation only, about £900.

8.—SUSSEX.—Fine high-class Retail and Dispensing; handsome, double-fronted shop; large house; returns approach £1,500; price £950.

We are prepared to value Stocks in full detail and without a break. The advantages that a Pharmacist has who has his Stock taken by a firm who are foremost in their profession are numerous. All up-to-date Chemists nowadays have their stock taken annually. We are prepared to do this for a very moderate fee. Correspondence cordially invited.

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MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

LONDON, N.W.—A much-neglected but profitable Business in good residential neighbourhood; best position; present returns £750; nicely fitted, double-fronted shop; price £250, or valuation.

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MIDLANDS.—Old-established Family Business, with good Dispensing and Retail; returns over £2,000; rent £70; price £1,700, or valuation; terms can be arranged; net profit about £500 per annum.

PRINCIPAL thoroughfare, South London; double-fronted shop and large house; everything in good working order and business continuously increasing; rent £75; returns £1,000; price £500.

Periodical valuations conducted without disturbance of business. Estimates free. Inquiries invited.

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Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—EASTERN COUNTY (Market Town).—Good-class Light Retail with valuable Specialities; returns £900; net profit £270; capable of increase; splendid house and garden; price £850, or valuation terms arranged; strongly recommended.

2.—GLOUCS.—Good-class Retail, with large sale of own Specialities; returns £750 to £800; fine corner shop, well fitted and stocked; good market town; price £550.

3.—MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Light Retail Business; returns £900; net profit £250; no opposition; modern Pharmacy; stock and fixtures worth £600; price £725; personally inspected.

4.—HAMPSHIRE.—Light Family Retail Business in good-class growing district; returns nearly £700; no side-lines; plenty of scope; net profit £220; good house and shop; price £440.

5.—SURREY.—Good-class Light Retail Business; in growing residential town; returns £450; no heavy trade; net profit over £200; good house and garden; charming locality; price £450.

6.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Light Retail Business; no Patents sold; returns £500; net profit £175; main-road position; can be much increased; price £300, or valuation.

7.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in splendid position; returns about £1,000; good profits; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; large house; price £800, or £100 and valuation; personally inspected.

8.—LONDON, N.W.—Sound Light Cash Retail Business; returns over £650; well-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house, etc.; price only £350; personally inspected.

9.—SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Light Country Retail, with valuable appointment; returns nearly £800; net profit £250; low rent; good house and shop; well stocked; same hands many years; price £500.

10.—SOUTH COAST.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in good position; returns £800; net profit £200 to £250; good house and shop; low rent; long lease; price £520, or £200 down and £365 by instalments.

11.—BUCKS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; in central position; returns about £700; large house and garden; attractive shop, heavily stocked; price £550.

12.—STAFFS.—Sound Mixed Retail Business in splendid position of important market town; returns £500; can easily be doubled; net profit £200; price £350 or simply valuation.

13.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Good-class Country Retail, in busy market town; returns £650 to £700 under manager; scope for increase; low rent; well fitted and stocked; price £425, or near offer.

14.—DEVON.—£125 cash down will secure a sound Light Retail Business in large town; returning £500 and net profit £190; fine corner shop, well stocked; price £250, half can remain.

15.—NORWOOD.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600; net profit £190; growing district; low rent; well fitted and stocked; price £350; strongly recommended.

16.—LONDON, N. (Death Vacancy).—Profitable Retail and Prescribing Business; in busy main road; returns £500; scope for increase; corner shop, well stocked; price £300 or offer.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We undertake stocktakings in any part of the kingdom. The work is done in full detail and by experts. The cost is exceedingly small. We invite those thinking about it to write for our circular on the subject, and our reduced terms for doing the work. See page 132 in *C. & D. Diary*, 1910.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BIRMINGHAM (Suburb).—A well-established Light Retail Business to be Sold immediately; no reasonable offer refused; good reason given for disposing; full particulars on application. 223/11, Office of this Paper.

CHESHIRE.—Near Manchester; genuine, good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns average over £700, increasing; low rent, on lease; good profits; small expenses; well stocked; house attached; healthy locality; no opposition; population about 4,000; fullest investigation invited; satisfactory reason for disposal; price £425 cash. "Bergamot" (222/10), Office of this Paper.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Prettily fitted Pharmacy; Light Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialties, without any sidelines; new and growing business; now doing £1,100; capable of development; price £750; further particulars to genuine buyers only; references required. 221/14, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTIES.—Good-class Mixed Country Business, Wines and Spirits; gross returns about £2,000; no opposition for many miles; roomy shop and large house; rent £26; price for quick sale, £900. Apply, "Various," Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Chemist's Business; cash takings over £1,000, of which two-thirds exceptionally profitable; Patents under 30s. week; lease at £50; good stock; cash offer £800 entertained; full investigation; no agents. Apply, first instance, Garman Bros., 280 Roman Road, Bow, London, E.

LONDON, W.—£300 secures genuine Business in busy main thoroughfare; returns last year £550; can be much increased under personal supervision; full investigations. 225/30, Office of this Paper.

MAIDA VALE (Near).—Modern Pharmacy; corner position; gross receipts £2,200 (present rate); net profit £500 (about); stock, books, and balance-sheet open to inspection; valuation terms entertained. Apply, "Alpha" (93/2), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—In best suburb of pleasant town; business doing about £500; light trade; good profits; well-fitted shop; nice house; rent 10s. 6d. per week clear; price £220, or valuation. Apply, Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.

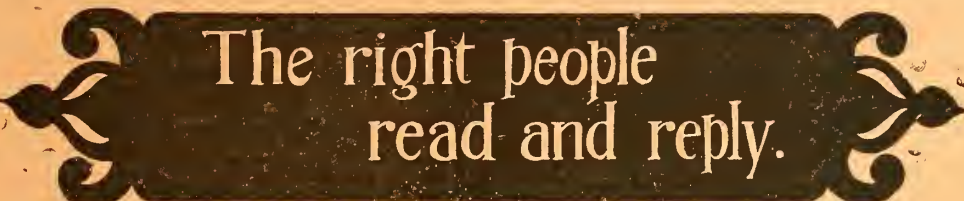
NEWCASTLE (near).—Light Retail, Dispensing, Photo, etc.; no heavy trade; situated in main thoroughfare; returns approach £600, at a net profit of fully one-third; good double-fronted shop with house attached; price, stock and fixtures, about £450. Apply, "Newcastle," c/o Messrs. Brett & Co., Licensed Valuers, 73 Laurel Road, Leicester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Photographic Chemist's Business for immediate Sale; owner retiring after many years' successful trading; returns over £4,000; clear net profit £600; price, including valuable stock and fixtures, £1,600; strictest investigation offered; cash buyers only treated with. Apply to Berdoo & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

PENBROKESHIRE.—Chemist's and Optical Business for Sale; returns £800; lock-up shop; rent £25, including rates; price at stock and fixtures, or will sell for £375; owner confining himself to Dentistry; every investigation courted by genuine inquirer. Address, "Pembrokeshire" (220/40), Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND, NORTH.—In health resort, old-established Country and Photographic Business, with small Branch for Sale; returns under manager, £900; splendid opening for Optics and Dentistry; position best in town; capital required, £300 or over; part could remain. Full particulars, 222/12, Office of this Paper.

SURREY (within 7 miles of London Bridge).—Good-class residential neighbourhood; Light Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,000, at excellent prices; low rent; good house; every modern convenience; price £725; stock and fixtures worth £600; owner retiring; fine chance for young man. Address, "Retire" (226/1), Office of this Paper.



YORK.—Must sell immediately, at great sacrifice, in busy thoroughfare; good house, rent £40; returns under manager, £500; nicely fitted shop, well stocked; reasons for disposal; good opening for Prescribing, Dentistry, Optics, Photography; price £150, or £75 down, remainder over two years. Jones, 15 Hillcrest Avenue, Leeds.

YORKSHIRE.—Light Cash Retail Business; illness sole reason for disposal; doctor orders immediate retirement for sanatorium treatment; returns £600; can be greatly increased; Patents below average; good profitable trade, mostly Drugs; no opposition; district population, 6,000; lease; convenient house; good opening for Optics, Extracting, and Photography; price £350. 221/11, Office of this Paper.

ABSOLUTE bargain; Branch Business, 10 miles from Waterloo; must be sold; handsomely fitted corner shop; splendid opening for Optics, Dentistry, and Stationery; rent £30; splendid chance for beginner, with a big future before it; rising neighbourhood; no hesitation in buying when seen; price asked is less than cost of fixtures. Address, "Saleable" (221/8), Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity occurs of acquiring an established Chemist-Optician's Business for a very small outlay, on easy terms. Apply to F. J. Parker, Pharmacist, Hayton.

BUSINESS for Disposal in town on North-west Coast; will accept valuation (probably £100 to £150); a bargain; good position in main street; moderate rent; full prices for Patents, etc.; owner leaving trade. Apply, 221/2, Office of this Paper.

CASH Business for Sale; market thoroughfare; modern double-front, smartly fitted, well stocked; electric light, gas; good house, 9 rooms, 6 let off; net rent of shop and 3 rooms £25 per annum; the whole of rent could be let off; private door; returns about £600; price, valuation; bargain; London, N. 225/3, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST and Druggist's Business for Sale; established 8 years; populous district; incoming tenant required to find about £100. Apply, C. W. Cotterell, Chartered Accountant, 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

CHEMIST Business; profitable Cash Business for Sale (£15 per week); must be sold immediately; any reasonable offer entertained. Reply to "X. Y. Z.," 53 New Broad Street, E.C.

UNOPPOSED Cash Business; handsome shop in good position; net profit about £200; cash purchase only; no agents. 221/32, Office of this Paper.

WHY waste time and energy in opening and building up a new Business, when for the sum of £650 you can purchase an established Business doing nearly £1,000 per annum, giving a net profit of over £260, and capable of being increased? Shop well stocked and fitted; situate London, W.; references exchanged. Apply, 222/21, Office of this Paper.

WITHIN 15 miles of London; an easily worked, profitable and Prescribing Light Retail Business, averaging £5 weekly; can be increased; good stock and fittings; 7-roomed house, bath; moderate rent; garden; £110 for quick sale, or valuation accepted; satisfactory reasons for disposal. "Aurantie" (222/6), Office of this Paper.

£60 will buy a small genuine Business; capable of great extension by competent man; excellent opportunity for unqualified man to carry it on as "Drug Stores"; stock and fittings worth double; good shop and house. Full particulars from "Urgent" (222/36), Office of this Paper.

£175; considerably under valuation; really genuine Business that has been neglected, but proves now £150 net profit; has been double, and can again, because opposition is same; no Side-lines; capital opening for Dentistry and Optics; only one change in 27 years; unique opportunity for energetic man; selling through bereavement. "Genuine" (221/31), Office of this Paper.

£2,000 returns; old-established Family Retail, Photo, and Mineral-water Factory, with growing trade; net profit £600; goodwill £200 and valuation of stock, fixtures, plant, horses, etc., about £1,800; or a capable man as Partner would be entertained. "Solicitors" (93/55), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER requires a Business at once; capital about £500. Full particulars to "Rhei" (221/23), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER requires a Business; London or suburb; net profit at least £250. Full particulars, "P. B. O." (221/26), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, as a Manager with credentials, a position in a first-class Dispensing Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Chemist retiring from the business, with a view to succession. Address, in confidence, to "M.P.S.," Druid House, Sea Road, Bexhill.

WANTED, Business; centre of town or main thoroughfare; neglected preferred; state rent, returns, and net profit and all particulars in first instance. "Buyer" (221/18), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, small Light Retail Cash Business in London; working-class district preferred; please state full particulars, including lowest price for cash; or would accept Management with view to early succession. Replies, strictly confidential, to R. Vivian, 67 Sheriff Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

WANTED to purchase really sound Retail Business in Liverpool, Manchester, Southport, or Chester; or good Partnership would be entertained. 223/29, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

ADVERTISER, having several Agencies for the United Kingdom, requires Partner, with some knowledge of Druggists' Sundries, to work same; small capital required; ample scope for energetic man. 220/31, Office of this Paper.

AGENCY.—Two Pharmacists require Agency for high-class Pharmaceutical Specialties; first-class experience with leading firms in the introduction of such to Medical Men and Chemists; accustomed to compile Medical Literature. Replies to 226/7, Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINDING UP ESTATE OF THE LATE PROPRIETOR.
Re MESSRS. W. ADDIS & SON, 44 HERBERT STREET, NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

MESSRS. JACKSON & CO. have been favoured with instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, at the above address, on **THURSDAY, March 17** next, and following day, the whole of the **STOCK, PLANT, and FIXTURES** of a Toilet Brushware and Druggist Sundry Manufacturer and Importer.

Full particulars in next week's issue.
Auctioneers' Office, 15 Stratford Avenue, Rochdale.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE Aerated-water Plant, Engine, Machinery, Syphons, Bottles, 2 Horses, Motor Delivery Van, Lorry, etc., with Wholesale connection in Chemists' Packed lines; suit unqualified man; net profits nearly £300; at valuation of plant only; excellent opportunity; low rent; obliged to sell, having taken another large concern. Morrey, Chemist, Market Drayton.

COMPLETE Pill Plant for Sale.—Pfeiderer's Kneader, hand and power, 14-lb. capacity; Pindar's Piper, hand and power; Pindar's Pill-cutter, treadle and power; Niblett's Pill-rounder, hand and power; all in good working order, almost equal to new; having no further use will be sold cheap; reasonable offer will be entertained. Apply, 179/9, Office of this Paper.

MODEL Printing Press, No. 2, with quantity of type; the Sole Right of a Patent suitable for Druggists' Sundries; the Sole Right of a Proprietary Article, a most attractive registered name, suitable for a Financial Syndicate. 221/29, Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.—To be Let, with possession on the 12th May, a Shop, dwelling-house, and premises, with every accommodation; the premises are situated in Victoria Street, the leading thoroughfare in the town, and have recently been occupied by a Chemist and Fancy Goods Dealer, but would, for a suitable tenant, be altered to suit any business. Apply to R. Whiteside, Selborne Road, Douglas, or to G. S. Johnson, Advocate, Athol Street, Douglas.

NOTTING HILL, W.—Exceptional opening for Chemist, in thickly populated district; practically no opposition; fine corner shop, 50 ft. frontage and 4 rooms over; to be Let; rent only £60 per annum. Keys with Agents, Rider & Sons, 128 Ladbroke Grove, W., or Kingham & Lakeman, 10 South Molton Street, W.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNERSHIP.—An exceptional opportunity of entering one of the best-established high-class houses in the trade; capital required not less than £5,000; preference given to an efficient, energetic, qualified gentleman, not more than 35 years of age. Apply, in first instance, by letter, with full particulars and experience, to "H.," c/o J. H. Smith, Solicitor, 20 Finsbury Square, E.C.

WANTED, a situation for a qualified man to assist in or manage a business with view to purchase in a few months; cash at command £500, or more to be paid by mutual arrangement; London preferred; highest references. Apply, "Safety," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London, E.C.

WANTED, a smart young Assistant to join a middle-aged gentleman, well known in the district, in opening up a new business; an excellent opportunity for introducing reliable, gentlemanly fellow. 225/32, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

ST. ALBANS.—A well-educated youth required as Apprentice (indoors) in an old-established, good-class Family and Dispensing business. Ekins & Fisher, St. Albans.

WANTED, an Apprentice in a first-class Pharmacy, where two assistants are kept; comfortable home; good Dispensing business, with Photographics. Apply to F. Wimshurst, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bexhill-on-Sea.

SITUATIONS OPEN

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

RETAIL.

ABERDEEN.—Assistant wanted; unqualified; good experience essential. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, age, height, salary, etc., Hunter, Chemist, 111 Union Street.

BIRKENHEAD.—Assistant wanted for best-class Dispensing business (indoors). Apply, A. H. Ellithorne, 33 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant or Branch Manager; qualified; not under 24; in or out doors; must be reliable and good Counter-man; Photographic. State salary and full particulars, enclosing photo, to "Suburban," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Wholesale Chemists, Lower Priory, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted; unqualified; over 23; unmarried; Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing; hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday duty; wages to commence 30s. (outdoors); permanency for a suitable man; personal interview required. Apply, Mr. Wakefield, Bellamy & Wakefield, Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemists, 1 Easy Row, Birmingham.

BRISTOL.—After Easter, qualified Manager and also a Junior, for Cash Chemist and Photographic; good experience in General Retail essential; please state experience and usual particulars in detail in first letter and enclose recent photo, with three references. Stokes, Chemist, Bristol.

BULAWAYO.—Qualified Junior Assistant wanted; 3 years' agreement; second-class passage paid to destination; first year £17 10s., second year £20, third year £22 10s. per month. Apply, with full particulars, to "Pharmacy," c/o Tozer, Kemsley & Fisher, Ltd., 84 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

CHELTENHAM.—Qualified; outdoors; tall, gentlemanly; permanent Assistant; good-class Retail and Dispensing; several sept; hours reasonable; young, energetic, fond of work; personal interview after preliminary correspondence. Enclose carte, Lloyd & King, Cheltenham. Letters unanswered three days declined with thanks.

CITY.—Young Junior Assistant wanted; outdoors; no Sunday or night duty. Apply, with full particulars, to "X. Y. Z.," Mahan, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Barnet, Herts.

FAREHAM (Hants).—Steady, reliable Managing Assistant; single; 30 to 35; Prescriber, Extractor, Photography, or Sight-testing; good gentlemanly Counterman and Stockkeeper seeking a permanency and had experience in market town; no Sunday duty; early closing; photo or interview. W. O. Smith, Farcham, Hants.

HYDE.—Wanted, at once, for a good-class Mixed Business in manufacturing town near Manchester. A smart, qualified assistant; must be good Counterman and Dispenser; outdoors; reasonable hours; no night or Sunday duty; half-holiday weekly; comfortable berth to suitable man. Full particulars with photo in first letter, Geo. Wild, Chemist, Hyde.

INDIA.—Wanted, by Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta, Minor man; single; age under 28; must have had good Retail experience and first-class character; passage paid out and home at the expiry of the 4 years' agreement. Apply, stating age, experience, etc., to 198/11, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing business; competent to take charge; outdoors; single preferred. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, state age, and, if possible, photo. 93/62, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Junior Assistant; unqualified; age about 21 to 25; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, stating salary required, with references and photo, to Hawley & Son, Pharmacists, Aigburth.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, to manage a Branch; married man preferred. W. H. Clubb & Co., 138 Smithdown Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, at once, a smart, energetic, qualified, outdoor Junior; full particulars or personal interview between 10 and 11.30 A.M.; abstainer preferred. Harris, Cash Chemist, 78 East Road, City Road, N.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted; 23-25 years; no Sunday or holiday duty; knowledge of Photography essential. Send particulars, photo, and salary required (outdoors), Prime, 21 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood.

LONDON, S.E.—Temporary Assistant for week or two; may be more. "C. C.," 16 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Dispenser required for Drug Department, Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd. Apply, personally, before 10.30, at 40 Somerset Street, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, smart, energetic, obliging Assistant for good-class Retail, Prescribing, and Veterinary business; age 30 to 45; qualification not essential, but must thoroughly understand the business; references undeniable; wages and full particulars in first letter or application not entertained; outdoors; letters only. Hargrove, 7 Somerton Road, Peckham.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, immediately, smart, energetic Manager for high-class Store trade. Apply, giving full particulars, to Sydney Smith & Sons, 26 Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.

LONDON (S.E. Suburb).—Manager wanted (about 27) for modern Store; outdoors; salary £156 and commission; please furnish full references for last 3 years; vacancy on 21st. Apply, 226/5, Office of this Paper.

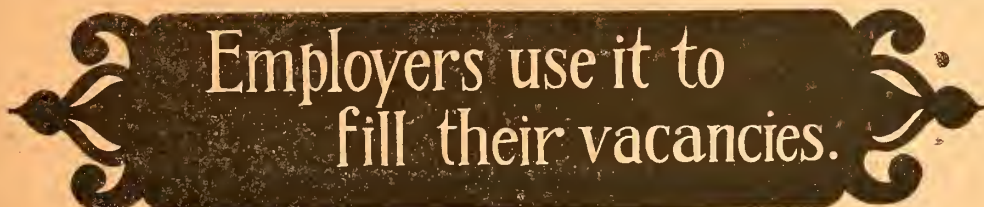
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Unqualified Assistant, gentlemanly in appearance and address; good Salesman and Window-dresser; no Dispensing done, only Proprietaries kept, chiefly Photographic and Lantern; a thoroughly competent man, well up in good-class Cameras and Apparatus liberally dealt with. Photo (if possible), salary, and full particulars to John Watson, 34 Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARIS.—Wanted, for March 15, young Assistant, with good references; splendid opportunity for learning French. Apply, personally, Clark, 12 Richmond Road, Westbourne Grove, W.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—Junior Assistant required by April 1; totaller; Wednesdays free after 1 P.M. Full particulars in first letter, with copies of testimonials, Wm. Hy. Bowling, 44 Dimond Street, Pembroke Dock.

RICHMOND.—Competent Assistant, qualified, for good-class Dispensing business (indoors). Apply, with full particulars, to J. Parrott, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, MANCHESTER.—Wanted, at once, a Minor man, with experience in making the Pharmacopoeia Preparations in large and small quantities and to assist in Dispensing; age not over 30; hours 8.30 to 6 P.M.; salary £90. Apply, with copies of recent testimonials, to the General Superintendent.



SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistants open to accept situations in South Africa should write to Lenuon, Ltd., 54-58 Queen Elizabeth Street, London, S.E., who frequently hear of vacancies.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistant required, at once, for large town in Cape Colony; must have had high-class experience and be used to Optical trade (preferably with diploma); good writer and bookkeeper; age 22-28 (single); preference given to a total abstainer; second-class passage paid out; 3 years' agreement; salary first year £160, second year £180, third year £200 (free quarters provided). Further particulars concerning hours of attendance, etc., on application to "Export," C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35 to 42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Wanted (soon), Second Assistant; age about 25; outdoors; must be experienced in good Dispensing business; hours average 56 per week. Please state salary required and last two references, Ewbank Smith, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

STREATHAM PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.—Wanted, a qualified Dispenser from April 1, 1910; salary commencing at £80 per annum, with free quarters and an allowance for gas and coals. Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent on or before March 19, to the Hon. Secretary, 37 Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.

TWEKESBURY.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, of good address. Apply, with usual particulars, to W. Jones, Chemist, High Street, Tewkesbury.

TORQUAY.—Wanted, second qualified Assistant (indoors); good Dispensing experience and references. Please state full particulars, with salary, and enclose photo, J. W. Cocks, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Torquay.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing business; competent to take charge; outdoors; married preferred. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, state age and height, and, if possible, enclose photo, Fredk. March, 90 Belgrave Road, Torquay.

WORCESTER.—Junior Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail; one requiring time for study preferred; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars and references, also please enclose photo, to Perkins, Galen Pharmacy, Worcester.

A SMART Junior (about 20) for select Dispensing Business. Full particulars to "L," c/o British Drug Houses, Graham Street, N.

A N opportunity offers for Chemist's Junior, unqualified but capable of temporary charge, to study Dentistry, Operative and Mechanical, in return for assistance in Pharmacy and small salary; live out; apprentice might also be considered; splendid chance to acquire knowledge of two professions at once. Bustard, 173 St. Ann's Road, Tottenham.

B RANCH Manager wanted, at once, married, not under 30; permanency to suitable man; healthy country district; hours 8.30 to 8.30, Wednesday 8.30 to 1; no Sunday duty; free house and gas. State salary, age, and experience to Hammond, Chemist, Rollington, near Macclesfield.

D ISPENSER wanted; Kennington district; hours 6 till 9, evening, including Sunday; suitable for Pharmacy student, lady or gentleman. Reply, stating salary, 218/34, Office of this Paper.

D ISPENSER wanted in a Public Institution; must possess the Pharmaceutical Minor; wages according to age and experience. Apply, by letter addressed "A. B.," c/o Mr. F. Dorling, 61 St. Philip's Road, Newmarket.

F. C. COOLING, Oxtou, Birkenhead, will shortly require a Junior (outdoors); accustomed to Dispensing.

J UNIOR (about 21 years), indoors, in good-class Dispensing business, about 21st; excellent opportunity to get experience in Dispensing. Send usual particulars and salary required to J. W. Feltwell, Chemist, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington.

Q UALIFIED Assistant wanted; must be a good Counterman. Write, stating experience, salary required, etc., to City Drug Stores, 59 Middlesex Street, E.C.

Q UALIFIED Branch Manager for small Wiltshire country town; age under 40; total abstainer; married; last 2 references; personal interview eventually; progressive salary to a trustworthy man. Apply, "A. G. B." (222/11), Office of this Paper.

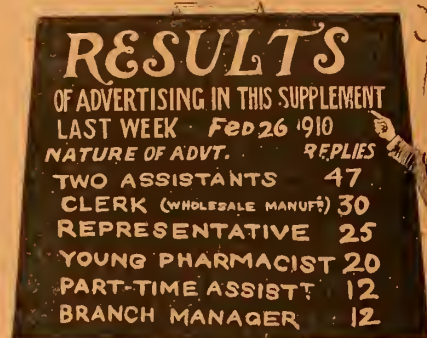
Q UALIFIED Relief wanted for Wednesdays, 9 to 9; used to Dispensing and Stock. J. W. Wood, 7 Station Parade, Sanderstead, near Croydon.

W ANTED, a qualified Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business. State usual particulars and salary required, Bates, Chemist, Brooks's Bar, Manchester.

W ANTED, an Assistant, about 23 to 25, qualified, for Dispensing business; London or South Coast experience preferred. State salary (indoors), experience, and full particulars, 222/23, Office of this Paper.

W ANTED, qualified Junior, accustomed to high-class Dispensing business, in West End; sleep in, board out. Apply, with usual particulars, to "L. B." (225/26), Office of this Paper.

H ERE'S A CHANCE FOR BOTH SEXES!!!—Sanitary Inspectors—School Nurses—Lady Health Visitors. £100-£350. All those desiring change should qualify for above appointments; postal course of lessons now commencing for examinations in London and Provinces, Scotland, Ireland, and Colonies; 450 successful candidates; fully half had no previous sanitary knowledge; fee 25s. Mushens, Sanitary Expert, Sunderland.



RESULTS	
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT	
LAST WEEK - Feb 26 '10	
NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
TWO ASSISTANTS	47
CLERK (WHOLESALE MANUFACT)	30
REPRESENTATIVE	25
YOUNG PHARMACIST	20
PART-TIME ASSISTANT	12
BRANCH MANAGER	12

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

WHOLESALE.

L O N D O N.—A thoroughly competent Pill-maker wanted, with good all-round experience. State age, experience, and wages to 220/35, Office of this Paper.

S O U T H A F R I C A.—Representative, having already some substantial and allied agencies, wanted by Export Druggists; knowledge of country indispensable. Apply, with full particulars, to 94/67, Office of this Paper.

F R E N C H - S P E A K I N G Pharmacist wanted by a firm issuing high-class Pharmaceutical Preparations, to travel as their Representative on the Continent; the position offers considerable scope for an energetic young man of good business ability; preference will be given to a candidate who has had previous Continental experience. Apply, with full particulars of age, previous experience salary required, etc., to "F. P." (93/1), Office of this Paper.

P A C K E D Goods, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.—Wanted, a capable man, experienced, accustomed to control such Department. Address "Packed Goods" (90/74), Office of this Paper.

P E R F U M E R.—Instruction wanted in the art of Mixing and Treating Pomades and Natural Essences. "Parfumeur," c/o Gordo & Gorch, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

PHARMACIST.—Required, young Pharmacist in Advertisement Department of large Wholesale firm; must be an accurate, careful worker, with ability to concentrate attention on details; experience in compilation of price-lists and printed matter an advantage. Give full details as to age, salary, and experience to "Pharma" (91/48), Office of this Paper.

PRACTICAL Manufacturer of Mag. Cit. and Salines wanted; must also have had good general Laboratory experience and knowledge of Toilet-goods. Write, giving full particulars, "Ambition" (221/40), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE covering the Eastern Counties regularly can have an additional Agency with connection on the ground, on expenses and commission basis; the lines to be sold are mostly Packed Goods, Mag. Cit. and Salines. Secretary, Crayford Mills, Stratford, E.

TRAVELLER.—A vacancy has occurred with a firm having an extensive business with Stores, Chemists, and Grocers; applications from gentlemen having a wide experience will be carefully considered, in confidence, if accompanied with full particulars, age, salary desired; ground covered should be mentioned. Reply to 218/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Glasgow and district and South of Scotland by a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists; must be energetic and have thorough knowledge of the trade and a good connection amongst Chemists, Doctors, and Veterinary Surgeons. Applications, strictly confidential, stating age, full particulars of experience, with ground covered, turnover, salary required, and photograph, if possible, 219/24, Office of this Paper.

VACANCY occurs with Wholesale House making high-class Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations for Representative having experience and a connection; preference given to one possessing a good knowledge of Therapeutics. When replying state ground previously covered, experience, and terms to 92/4, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a young, energetic Traveller for Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, to represent a large firm of Pill and Tablet Manufacturers; applicants must possess undeniable references. State age, experience, and height, to 89/53, Office of this Paper.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a **MENTAL PICTURE** of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR—millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket **UNCONSIDERED**, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

COLONIES or India.—Advertiser desires to Represent or otherwise engage with good house handling Chemical Apparatus, Scientific Instruments, etc.; thorough knowledge of Colonial and Indian requirements. 221/5, Office of this Paper



SITUATIONS WANTED

[HOME] RETAIL.

JOHN PYE, 62 Lynnette Avenue, Clapham Common, is disengaged.

EVENINGS; one or more weekly; qualified; experienced. "Minor," 12 Tyrwhitt Road, S.E.

QUALIFIED; 26; tall; all-round experience; disengaged. Johnson, 36 Large's Street, Derby.

31; unqualified; Branch Manager or Assistant; competent. "B.," 155 Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 32; steady; 25s. weekly. "J. K.," 46 St. Peter's Street, Islington, N.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; several years' experience. R. M. Lelcan, 2 Rockville, Hautville, Guernsey.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 10 in.; abstainer; Photography. Hodge, 17 Somerville Drive, Mount Florida, Glasgow.

LOCUM; qualified; matured experience; day or half-day; moderate terms. 62 Willingdon Road, Wood Green, N.

QUALIFIED; West-End Dispensing and Store experience; whole or part time. "L.," 84 Huntley Street, W.C.

ASSISTANT (lady); Minor; disengaged; excellent references. "Edina," 26 Grayling Road, Stoke Newington.

CAPABLE Assistant; good all-round experience; excellent references. "Statim," 36 Church Street, Preston, Lancs.

CAPABLE Assistant requires part-time post near Pharmacy College. Webber, "Rose Bank," Westbury Road, Bristol.

JUNIOR, age 21, 5 years' experience, seeks situation; good references; disengaged. G. Doel, 98 Oxford Road, High Wycombe.

OCCASIONAL duty by Minor student; experienced; disengaged. Walford, 1 Bedford Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager or Locum; experienced; disengaged; highest references. "M.P.S.," Barron, Harveys & Co., Graham Street, City Road, N.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; 12 years' London experience; well up in all branches. "W.," Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew's Close, E.C.

ELDERLY Locum, who earns 50s. weekly in relief months, will take on easy work at 20s. for 3 months. Address, York, 1 Rolph Villas, Lancaster Road, Enfield.

QUALIFIED; disengaged March 29; age 34; married; good-class Retail, Photographic, and Dispensing; references bear strictest investigation. Birchall, 4 Greenbank Road, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED (continued).

MANAGER or Locum; 36; qualified; all-round experience; married; disengaged. "Joma," Polpay, Par, Cornwall.

UNQUALIFIED; age 32; disengaged; Locum or permanency; references. Apply, "X.," 1 Langstone Road, Portsmouth.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser; bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; London preferred. "C.," 8 Tillington Terrace, Hastings.

DISENGAGED; qualified; 30; permanency or Locum; good experience; references. "A. B.," 22 Market Place, Loughborough.

ASSISTANT; good all-round experience; excellent references; capable of taking charge. Davies, 36 High Street, Llandovry.

QUALIFIED; 24; temporary; or permanency as Dispenser; London; outdoors. "Chemist," c/o Fleming, 72 Bell Street, Dundee.

ASSISTANT (25), unqualified, experienced Dispenser, desires engagement in good-class Dispensing business. 218/16, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; 5 years' experience; bookkeeping if required; Doctor preferred. Address, "A. A. C." (218/17), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, desires permanency; good experience and references; disengaged shortly. W. Bury, 64 Temple Road, Willenhall, Staffs.

JUNIOR; unqualified; 21 years; 5 ft. 9 in.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' Dispensing experience; excellent references. Apply, Morris, 6 Barnaby Street, Euston, N.W.

YOUNG lady wants post as Improver or Dispenser to Doctor; 3 years' apprenticeship in good Dispensing business. Bolton, 36 Dover Street, Hull.

CHEMIST or otherwise in Shop or Laboratory; young, experienced German; wages not particular. Apply, "E. L.," 96 Charlotte Street, W.

JUNIOR or Improver (19) seeks situation in good-class business; 4 years' experience; good references. Apply, Albert Slater, 5 Stauhope Road, Strood.

QUALIFIED; 27; abstainer; Senior or Branch Manager; Photography; disengaged April 1. McAnachan, c/o Thomas Bros., Spa Pharmacy, Cheltenham.

QUALIFIED; 28; married; 12 years' good experience in Retail and Wholesale; Prescriber and Extractor; excellent references. 219/40, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant; 36; well up in Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; unqualified; good references. "Statin," 51 Estate Buildings, Huddersfield.

APPRENTICE, tall, desires berth as Improver where Counter experience may be gained; good Dispenser; Leicester preferred. Barber, St. Philip's Road, Leicester.

QUALIFIED Chemist is open to position of Manager or Locum; reliable, competent; excellent experience; highly recommended. "N.," c/o 11 Mayfield Place, Eastbourne.

JUNIOR or Improver (20) desires berth in good-class business; tall; 4 years' experience; Birmingham district preferred. "Rhei," 193 Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT (24), unqualified, 9 years' Retail experience, desires situation in Wholesale; permanent; good references; willing to travel. M. Mountford, 23 Elm Grove, Salisbury.

JUNIOR (21) requires good-class Dispensing and Counter berth; West End or South Coast preferred; 4 years' London, S.W., experience. "P. P.," 2 Francis Terrace, Carmarthen.

THOROUGHLY capable, energetic Pharmacist desires engagement; excellent references and all-round experience; permanency, with view to interest in business preferred. "M.P.S.," 16 Parade, Leamington.

MANAGER or position of trust; qualified; 33; 5 ft. 9 in.; married; good Dispenser, Prescriber, Counterman, Window-dresser, expert in Photography; abstainer; permanency desired with scope and prospects; 8 years present berth; excellent references; disengaged beginning of April. Harper, 14 Market Square, Wellington, Salop.

JUNIOR; 21; tall; over 4 years' experience. Ferris, 45 Alpe Street, Ipswich.

EVENINGS, qualified, after 6 P.M. "W. G.," 25 Gertrude Street, West Brompton, S.W.

LOCUM, Relief, Part Time; Counter, Dispensing; qualified. "W.," 2 Ladbroke Crescent, W.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; good all-round experience; window-dresser. Lyon, Gibbeson's Terrace, Lileuoln.

MANAGER; qualified; married; 29; good experience. Temperton, 93 Kennington Park Road, London.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; liberty March 15; booking dates forward. Cook, Chemist, Cleethorpes.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 21A Castletown Road, West Kensington.

DISPENSER; 6 years' first-class experience; London, provincial. Particulars from H. Overton, Woodstock.

QUALIFIED; 26; experienced. State particulars, Gratian, 50 Sunlight Street, Belmont Road, Liverpool.

PHARMACIST; age 40; disengaged March 30; permanency preferred. Baker, Queen's Avenue, Liverpool.

GENTLEMAN desires position as Manager; married; qualified; London. "L.," 221 Felsham Road, Putney.

ASSISTANT; 28; good experience and references; permanency. Webb, 89 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; 38; 16 years in London; good varied experience. Fletcher, 95 Church Street, Whitby.

QUALIFIED Manager; Prescriber, Dispenser, Extractor, Cattle Medicines. "Alpha," 117 Astley Street, Dukinfield.

QUALIFIED; 26; disengaged; last situation 3 years; permanency. "Veronal," 34 Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

JUNIOR; 20; good experience; excellent reference; disengaged. Holbrook, 19 Warminster Road, St. Werburghs, Bristol.

EXPERIENCED Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser; Stock; 34; unqualified. Field, 47 Weltje Road, Hammersmith, W.

WALES.—Permanency; Locum; experienced; good references; disengaged. Jones, Medical Hall, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

JUNIOR; 22; tall; good appearance; time for study; outdoors preferred. G. T. Almeroth, Egremont House, Heigham Road, East Ham.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 35; tall; good appearance; disengaged; town and country experience. Drabble, Gothic House, Hyde, Cheshire.

OUTDOORS.—Competent Assistant desires permanent situation; first-class London and provincial experience. S. Kirkby, 185 Norwich Road, Ipswich.

MIDLANDS.—Unqualified Assistant seeks berth; experienced all branches; age 26; tall; single; outdoors; good references. Dale, 158 Poulton Road, Seacombe.

QUALIFIED; 29; married; tall; Manager or Senior; abstainer; reliable; recommended; good Prescriber, Dispensing, Photography. "M.P.S.," 11 Filbert Street, Leicester.

SHEFFIELD or Neighbourhood. —Assistant desires re engagement; whole or part time; 8 years' experience; excellent references; good Dispenser. "Cortex," 38 Washington Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT or Manager; Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred; permanent; married; outdoors; good references; Prescriber, Dispenser, Dentistry, Agricultural. "B.," 22 Sheffield Road, Godley, Hyde.

MANAGER; 31; qualified; excellent all-round experience; Counter, Dispensing, Prescribing, Photography; good references; abstainer; single. W. L. Lawrence, c/o Mr. Pickard, Castle Park, Appleby.

AS Locum or Temporary till April 1; competent and qualified. 223/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 24; West-end experience; outdoors; London preferred. 223/27, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Capable Assistant; excellent references; moderate terms. Apply, 220/32, Office of this Paper.

AS Manager, Storekeeper, or Part-time; all-round experience; salary moderate. Apply, "Pharmacist" (225/12), Office of this Paper.

HOSPITAL, Institutions; Relief Dispenser; mid-age; experienced, reliable, registered. "M.P.S." 31 Cambridge Road, Sidcup, S.E.

PART-TIME relief, 1, 2, or 3 days weekly; Extractor, Prescriber, Photographic, etc.; 25; married; good references. "Urgent," 194 Prince Regent's Lane, London, E.

QUALIFIED; 33; country town preferred; month notice required; present berth 3 years; £65 (indoors); outdoors by arrangement. "Cymro" (223/21), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; Retail Mixed trade; Extractor; single; abstainer; outdoors; Midlands preferred; Minor student; London experience. "Phénœne" (221/7), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 53; single; energetic; good references; Photography; no objection to work up branch. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, hours, etc., to "Salicrue" (221/25), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, who has sold his business and resumed Locum work, is open to book engagements for long or short periods; experienced; abstainer, non-smoker; first-class references. Adams, Croydon, Surrey.

QUALIFIED (24) desires change; good Dispenser, Counterman, manage Branch, or accept nominal salary for high-class London experience; moderate hours; sound references. "Midlands" (223/12), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant disengaged; competent and trustworthy; permanency desired; South Coast preferred; 35; married. Furber, Warner Cottage, Combe Down, Bath.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; Hall qualification; age 46; salary second consideration; active; in or out doors; disengaged; clean, orderly, abstainer. "Statim," 164 Powis Street, Woolwich.

SCOTSMAN (26), energetic, excellent Dispensing and Counter experience, first-class references, desires situation; West End or City; 4 years London. "Menthol," 14 Bickerton Road, Highgate.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, desires re-engagement; tall, smart in appearance and habits, and an excellent Salesman, Prescriber, Window-dresser, Dispenser, and Stockkeeper; permanency preferred, but temporary or part-time work considered. "Arthur," c/o F. T. James, 187 Marylebone Road, W.

MANAGER; permanent; Branch or otherwise; with or without view succession; middle-aged; married; all-round experience; recommended by Southall's, Birmingham, Evans, Liverpool; references Jinks, Ironbridge, Ison's, Shrewsbury, Palmer's, Birmingham. Address, Morgan, Pharmacist, Bournbrook.

WHOLESALE.

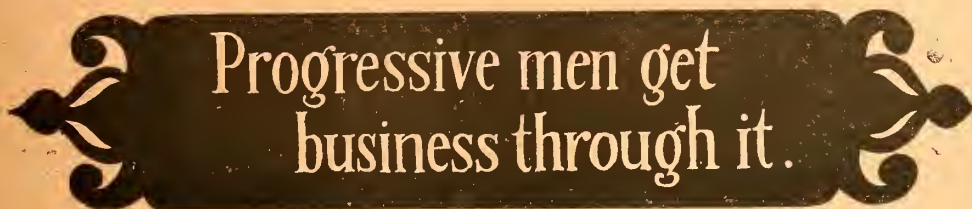
PACKER (good); Export and General experience; excellent reference. 225/28, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, unqualified (23), seeks post in Wholesale; would travel. 225/19, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; Yorkshire and Eastern Counties; Drugs or Sundries. "Reliable," 72 Grosvenor Road, Twickenham.

REPRESENTATIVE; sound connection East, South, and West; 14 years' reference. Apply, 218/21, Office of this Paper.

AGENT calling upon Chemists requires extra Commissions, Northern District. Apply, 222/18, Office of this Paper.



DISPENSER and Bookkeeper; experienced. "H. W.," 30 Queen's Road, Tidal Basin, E.

MANAGER or Locum; London or suburbs. "A. M.," 39 Theobald's Road, Leyton, E.

RELIEF duty; half-a-day a week or one evening a week; good references. "Chemist," 40 Camden Street, N.W.

QUALIFIED (25), as Assistant or Branch Manager; temporary or permanent. "T. B." (223/1), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser, Counterman, Prescriber; tall; gentlemanly appearance; 40. "G.," 66 Hughs Road, Anerley, S.E.

EXPERIENCED, reliable, intelligent, useful man; well recommended. Willbourne, 83 Swinerton Street, South Hackney.

LOCUM Tenens, emergency, or short Management; 30 years' wide experience, all grades; Easter and afterwards; qualified. Chemist, 79 Chorley Road, Swinton, Manchester.

ASSISTANT; 35; unqualified; competent; accustomed to Manage; good Counterhand, Prescriber, Dispenser, and window; exceptional references. "Radix" (222/30), Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant; 29; unqualified; single; abstainer; smart and reliable Dispenser; good salesman; excellent references; engaged next Tuesday. Nicholson, 63 Stephen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

MEDICAL student, final year, desires post as Dispenser, Bookkeeper, Surgery Assistant, etc.; country preferred (Wales particularly); outdoors; 2 years' experience; good bookkeeper and dispenser. Apply, H. C. W. Allott, Church Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

EXPERIENCED Representative; exhibitions or otherwise; fluent French. "Pharmacist," 12 Dornberg Road, Blackheath.

CLERK.—Young man desires re-engagement; experienced, reliable; good knowledge Drug trade. 226/8, Office of this Paper.

ESSENCES, Fruit, and Soluble Floral Ottos Maker, desires appointment; thoroughly experienced. 225/33, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE requires good Side-line on ground covered over 17 years; includes Ireland. "Rex" (214/39), Office of this Paper.

UNDERGRADUATE, London (21), seeks situation in any capacity; 3 years' Retail. B. Roberts, Yewdale, Western Road, Wyde Green, Birmingham.

LABORATORY.—Major man desires position; varied experience in Analytical work and knowledge of the Manufacturing. 222/32, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (25), 9 years' Retail, desires situation (end of March) as Traveller or in Wholesale; good references. "S.," Hendon House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PILLMAKER (age 23) seeks situation; 8 years' experience; slight experience in Tincture Department and Laboratory. H. S., 52 Cowley Road, Wanstead.

REPRESENTATION or additional Side-line; tall; smart appearance; thorough knowledge Chemist's and Dental requirements. "Extractor," 34 Cannon Street, Middlesbrough.

CHEMIST'S Wholesale Traveller seeks permanency with Proprietary house on the Scotch or Irish ground; good connection; experienced; single. "S. D.," 6 Felday Road, Lewisham.

A DVERTISEM^{ENT} Writer and Mail Order Correspondent desires engagement with Wholesale or Proprietary House; one urgent need of sound progressive man preferred; write strong, forceful, gripping, terse, convincing, and original advertisements, thoroughly conversant with requirements, Press, Trade, Magazines, Follow-ups, Circulars, etc.; energetic, brainy; good organiser, can control staff; 10 years' experience Drug trade. Apply, "Apex" (222/13), Office of this Paper.

GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

1/3

Crimson ground, white figures.
Stocked in all usual prices up to 21/-, each price banded separately in hundreds.

10^D

The Midget, 9d. per 1,000.
The Magnum, 1/6.

Assorted 1 prices.
Full illustrated list of Blanks for use with these tickets free on application.

ODDLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London

Bernard Slack, 9 King St.
Tel. No 581. Wolverhampton

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

WHAT offers, 24 3-grain hand pill-machine, or would exchange for small powder-mixing machine. 19 New Hall Lane, Preston.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

MARTINDALE'S "Extra Pharmacopoeia," 12th edition; practically new; what offers? MACSWEENEY, Chemist, Cork.

"HOUSEHOLD Physician" (McGregor-Robertson); 4 vols.; perfectly new; cost 36s.; accept 20s. 222/35, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale, liquid brass-polish. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

1s. 6d. STRONG adhesive power paste; sticks fast paper, leather, cardboard; keeps; sample 3 stamps. LOMB, Willemsden.

VETERINARY formulæ (12), labels, veterinary booklet, giving symptoms, treatment (own preparations), over 30 animal ailments; thoroughly practical; ready for printing; 20s. DODDS, Crumlin, Antrim.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

60 MICROSCOPE slides, 1s. 6d. dozen, 6s. lot. LINTIN, 170 Freedom Road, Sheffield.

ditto, 2 1s. 1½d. Bowden's India Balm, 1 1s. 1½d. Webster's Susquehanna pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Kaye's Worsdell's restorative pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Fenning's stomach strengtheners, 2 1s. 1½d. Burkhart's vegetable compound, 1 2s. 9d. Widow Welch's female pills, 1 15-grain suppository mould, 1 30-grain ditto, 4 2s. 9d. V.O., 1 doz. 1s. 1d. Eezoline. SPINK, 181 Coatsworth Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale, see p. 62.

SHOP FITTINGS.

WHAT offers? 10-ft. wall-fittings; good condition. 223/18, Office of this Paper.

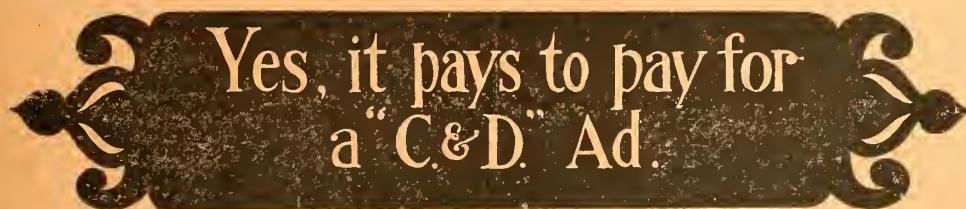
SET De Graves' 2-lb. counter-scales, new. Offers to C. CLARK, Chemist, Blairgowrie.

4 GLASS shelves, 40 by 8 by ¾; offers wanted; polished edges. 9 Albert Place, Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RUBBER BUYERS. Damaged water-bed for sale. BETHUNE, Chemist, Inverness.

2 6-FEET oxygen cylinders, stamp covers, good order and tested; 12s. 6d. each; bargain. "BRUNO," 141 St. James's Street, Burnley.



PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers? 36 1s. 1½d. Thierry balsam, 18 Ferozone, 26 Eezoline ointment, 12 Barrow Evans' hair-restorer. 220/8, Office of this Paper.

CASH or exchange; offers for 1s. Ozonia bath salts in 2-doz. lots, or will accept original business ideas, literature, or schemes. BENSON, Chemist, Barrow.

OVERSTOCKED—2½ doz. 1s. Tell-tale syrup; ½ doz. each 4s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. Anticourasthin, unstamped; 3 doz. ¾ lbs. Phillips' digestible cocoa; 2 doz. 2s., 1½ doz. 2s. 6d., and 1 doz. 5s. Chapman's cattle-oils; what offers? 223/22, Office of this Paper.

WHAT offers?—1 1s. 1½d. Warner's safe pills, 2 1s. 1½d. Holdroyd's gravel pills, 4 1s. 1½d. Stuart's dyspepsia tablets, 3 2s. 9d. ditto, 2 2s. 9d. Stuart's catarrh tablets, 1 1s. 1½d. ditto, 1 1s. 1½d. Oxien pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Clark's Miraculous Salve, 3 1s. 1½d. Frazer's tablets, 7 1s. 1½d. Grasshopper pills, 2 1s. 1½d. Grasshopper ointment, 1 1s. 1½d. Norton's camomile pills, 1 2s. 9d. Tonga, 1 1s. 1½d. Lascelles' gout pills, 2 1s. 1½d. Hood's olive ointment, 1 2s. 9d. Bertelle's catramin pills, 1 1s. 1½d. ditto, 3 1s. 1½d. Thompson's Burdock pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Eade's antibilious pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Dr. Richardson's gravel pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Omogo, 1 1s. 1½d. Lineel pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Lineel liniment, 1 1s. 1½d. Cascara-Hawley, 1 1s. 1½d. Durant's herbal pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Cuticour pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Clarke's aperient pills, 1 7½d. Hardcastle's Balm of Gilead, 2 1s. 1½d. Parr's life pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Rackham's liver pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Hooper's female pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Eno's pills, 1 1s. 1½d. Brandreth's vegetable pills, 2 1s. 1½d. King's dandelion and quinine pills, 1 1s. James' Herbal Pomade, 3 1s. Gerandel's pastilles, 1 Eau des Carmes, 2 1s. 1½d. Dredger's Heal-All, 1 2s. 6d. Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, 2 2s. Diastol, 4 1s. 1½d. Rooke's Solar Elixir, 1 2s. 9d. ditto, 2 7½d. Teasdale's chlorodyne, 2 1s. 1½d. Bateman's pectoral drops, 2 1s. 1½d. Vogeler's compound, 2 1s. Boviuine, 1 2s. 9d. ditto, 5 1s. Allen's Foot Ease, 2 2s. 6d. Trommer's malt and oil, 1 1s. 3d. Standard ext. malt, 1 1s. 3d. Standard malt and oil, 3 2s. 9d. Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, 1 1s. 9d. No. 1 Arema Inhalant, 1 No. 5 ditto, 1 1s. 1½d. Dodd's dyspepsia, 2 2s. 9d. Stuart's catarrh tablets, 1 1s. 1½d.

WATER-BED, 36 by 36, good condition; red-rubber (circular) cushion, 18 in., good condition, soiled; best offers. ANDERSON, Chemist, Crouch End, N.

EDISON Standard phonograph, shop-soiled, table horn, records, 30s.; Excelsior phonograph, ditto; cabinet gramophone, sells 45s. new records; offers. PEARCE, Chemist, Exeter.

FOOT'S patent Turkish and medicated bath, copper fittings, new condition, cost 6 guineas, price 32s. 6d.; secretaire, fall-down front bureau, 45s. DAVIS, 52 Station Road, Wood Green.

WHAT offers?—Mahogany counter, 9 by 3 by 2 ft., similar to No. 24 Sutton's list 1909, splendid condition; stand, 3 bevelled oblong shelves, 12 by 10, 17 by 12, 20 by 14, 36 in. high; water-bed, 27 by 33 in., nearly new; 1 doz. G. F. frames 1 eye, offset cork plaques; 2 doz. blue steel 1 eye; Dixey's lens analyser; Maddox axis-inder. NELSON, 73 Salisbury Road, Kilburn.

WANTED.

"CHEMIST and Druggist," January 2, 1909. 225/6, Office of this Paper.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. BROOKE, 34 Trinity Street, Boston.

DENTAL tools and materials; cheap for cash. SECRETARY, Zander House, Chesterfield.

C. & D. Book of "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; second-hand. C. JACKSON, 73 Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.

DENTAL chair, engine, lathe, and forceps; good condition. Lowest price, "K.," 120 Stafford Street, Longton, Staffs.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

SECOND-HAND drawers with shelving over, oil-bottles, oil-clothes-jars, counter-cases; cheap and in good condition. "ORCHID," 67 Far Gosford Street, Coventry.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

MR. W. P. LAKE, for some time with Messrs. Sumner, of Liverpool; Wm. Mather, Oldfield, Pattison & Co.; and last heard of with Messrs. Meggeson & Co., London. 223/10, Office of this Paper.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape Colony.

BUSINESS is improving in the Eastern Province.

"SOUTH AFRICAN POISONOUS PLANTS" is the title of a book by Mr. L. H. Walsh (of Lennon, Ltd.), dealing with over twenty poisonous plants. The descriptions are couched in non-technical language, and are accompanied in the majority of cases by excellent photographs. General and specific symptoms of poisoning are given, with the corresponding treatment. The work is likely to afford valuable assistance to the farmer, and also to prove useful to the country chemist whose aid and advice are sought in cases of animal poisoning. The work is published at 1s. (post free, 1s. 2d.) by T. Maskew Miller, Adderley Street, Cape Town.

GERTZEN'S TREK ZALF.—In the Second Division of the Supreme Court at Cape Town, on February 1, before Mr. Justice Maasdorp, a manufacturing chemist, named Gertzen, sued Mr. G. L. Uhlig, chemist, Somerset East, for an interdict and 100*l.* as damages for selling ointment other than the plaintiff's under the representation that it was "Gertzen's Trek Zalf." The complainant, who is a manufacturer of the salve and Dutch medicines, said he commenced to do business with defendant in April 1906, and the last order for "Trek Zalf" was received in 1907. In June 1909 plaintiff visited Somerset East and sent two different men, with a short interval between their visits, to Mr. Uhlig's pharmacy to obtain supplies of "Trek Zalf," and it was alleged that the stuff supplied was not plaintiff's. Amongst the witnesses was Mr. W. Froembling, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, who admitted that until this action arose he had never heard of Gertzen's salve. If asked for a "drawing" or trek salve he would supply resin ointment. In delivering judgment, his Lordship said he believed that there had been false representation, and there would be judgment for plaintiff for 5*l.* damages, and costs. The interdict was not pressed.

Natal.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred early in the morning on February 1 at the rear of the premises of Mr. T. D. Charlton, chemist and druggist, West Street, Durban. The whole of the stock was destroyed in a short time, Mr. Charlton and his assistant, Mr. England, who occupied rooms above the shop, having a narrow escape owing to the staircase being well alight before the alarm was given. The damage is estimated at 2,000*l.*, part of which is covered by insurance. Mr. Charlton is an examiner to the Natal Pharmacy Board.

Orange River Colony.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT is now in force in the Orange River Colony, and the closing-hour agreed upon by the majority of storekeepers in each municipality or village is that at which chemists' shops and others must be closed. In the case of Bloemfontein the legal hour is 7.30 p.m., but, by agreement, all the retail chemists in town are closing at 6.30 p.m. (except Saturdays, 8 p.m.), with extra duty from 7.30 till 8 p.m. for urgent cases. The customary closing-hour for the majority of storekeepers is 5.30 p.m. in summer and 5 p.m. in winter. The exemptions allowed for chemists are contained in Section 3, which reads as follows:

Nothing contained in the preceding sections or in any of the other provisions of this Act shall be held to forbid the sale in chemists' shops or in the shops of general dealers who hold a certificate under Section 50 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1904, of medicines or surgical appliances in urgent cases after the specified closing-hours.

Other provisions of the Act limit the hours of assistants to fifty-four per week, exclusive of meal-times, whether by special contract or for special payment, and compel the closing of all shops on public holidays.

Transvaal.

PERSONAL.—On the resignation of Mr. Jas. Johneton from the management of the Johannesburg branch of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., Mr. John Main, manager of the Bloemfontein branch, has been appointed in his stead, taking up his duties from February 1. Mr. Main has had fourteen years' experience in South Africa, and during the last eight years has acted as manager for Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., in Bloemfontein. He is well known and highly esteemed by the pharmacists throughout the O.R.C., and his transference to Johannesburg will prove an acquisition to the chemists of the Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.—A meeting of the Board was held at Johannesburg on January 28, under the presidency of Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A., others present being Dr. J. Van Niekerk, Messrs. R. Butters, Chas. Keir, and the Secretary. Apologies for members were received from Messrs. J. H. Dinwoodie and J. R. Jones. The reappointment of Dr. J. van Niekerk as the representative of the Transvaal Medical Council was notified. It was reported that a new list of patent and Dutch medicines drawn up by a sub-committee of the Board had been approved of by the Colonial Secretary. The old list had been the cause of considerable misunderstanding, since it contains many harmless remedies which uncertified vendors may sell. On the representations of the Board the Colonial Secretary has agreed to withdraw the 1906 list, and to substitute for it a schedule giving the names of those proprietary and Dutch medicines in common use which contain scheduled poisons. The question of a draft consolidating Pharmacy Bill for submission to the Union Parliament was introduced by Dr. van Niekerk, who reported that the Medical Council had obtained official recognition to attend a proposed joint conference of South African Medical Councils and Pharmacy Boards, at which such legislative proposals would be discussed. It was decided to seek official sanction for the Board's representatives to attend the Conference, and upon obtaining it to communicate with the other South African Boards. A complaint was received from a medical practitioner alleging incorrect dispensing of a prescription by a firm of chemists. It was decided to send a copy of the letter of complaint to the firm for any observations they might wish to make. Other business was transacted in committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

A VISIT to the works of the New Transvaal Chemical Co. at Delmore took the place of the quarterly general meeting on February 2, when over sixty members availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the factories, the majority travelling from Park Station by special saloon. Among those present were Mr. J. Johnston (President), Mr. A. Macdonald (Vice-President), Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A. (President of the Pharmacy Board), Messrs. C. Keir, J. H. Dinwoodie, A. Rennie, J. Mitchell, R. Butters, W. B. Marshall, W. A. J. Cameron, J. Christie, E. L. Ralling, H. L. Karnovsky, E. J. Adcock (Krugersdorp), Beiles, Ashkanazy, Thomson, Wilson (Langlaagte), Crawford, Hogan, Lediker, Brydges (S. Maw, Son & Sons), Teitge, Keating, White, Davies, Roux, Brown, Bonthron (Lennon, Ltd., Germiston), and R. McGeorge (Hon. Secretary). Dr. Schlessinger (managing director), Mr. Eisenstaedter (general manager) and Mr. R. Smith (works-manager) conducted the party over the works, fully explaining the manifold processes in progress. In his introductory remarks Dr. Schlessinger dealt with the chemistry of fats and oils, the fatty acids of which entered into the composition of soap or candles, while the glycerin was exported, the company's nitroglycerin plant being at the present time in disuse. Hundreds of acres of land were under cultivation around Pretoria and in the Waterberg district to supply the factory with ground-nuts and castor-oil beans, and while some vegetable fats had still to be imported, all the tallow required is at present obtained in South Africa. The soapworks were inspected first, soap-boiling, cutting of the huge slabs of soap into bars, and stamping and packing of the tablets being witnessed. The stearine-factory was visited next, one department of which is stacked with bags of bones which were said to be remains of horses killed in the South African War. Candle-making followed, the factory turning out 320,000 candles per day; Wattle-wood, which was formerly burnt as useless, is now used solely for making candle-boxes. After inspecting the seed-decorticating and oil-pressing plant the huge vitriol chambers were

visited, as also the furnaces for roasting pyrites. The pyrites used contain gold, which cannot be extracted in the ordinary way, but the roasted ore is treated in vats with chlorine and the gold chloride then dissolved out with water, the metal being precipitated by adding ferrous sulphate. On completing the round of inspection Dr. Schlessinger invited the whole party to his house, where light refreshments were provided. The President (Mr. Jas. Johnston) thanked Dr. Schlessinger and his staff for their kind attention and instruction, emphasising at the same time the necessity of supporting local industries. On leaving by the 5.45 train hearty cheers were given for Dr. and Mrs. Schlessinger and the rest of the staff. The party arrived back in town in time to open at seven o'clock.

Festivities.

La Poupée.

The dramatic members of the Wellcome Club and Institute possess the distinction of having been the first amateurs to produce the English version of *La Poupée*. Highly successful performances of this comic opera were given in the large gymnasium attached to the club premises at Dartford on February 24 and 25. Large audiences were present on both occasions. Costumes, scenery, and orchestra were alike provided by club members, without any outside assistance.

Concert.

The first smoking-concert of the Opticians' Club, which has been founded for social purposes, was held in the Masonic Hall, Anderson's Hotel, London, E.C., on March 2, with Mr. John H. Sutcliffe, F.R.S.L., in the chair, when a harmonious gathering of over a hundred members and friends spent an enjoyable evening. The songsters were Messrs. H. Heller, B. Roberts, W. Mason, S. Chapman, V. Chatfield, and E. Hernaman. Mr. G. Price supplied the humorous touches, and Mr. P. O. Goldsmith gave impersonations. Mr. Max Kahn provided a feature of the evening with a surprise violin solo, and Mr. A. Townley was the other violinist present. A cinematographic entertainment was also provided, Mr. Savage being the operator.

A Bournemouth Conversazione.

The members of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association held a conversazione at the Gervis Hall Restaurant, Bournemouth, on February 26. After a reception by the President (Mr. Francis Rose) and Mrs. Rose, an excellent musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Akhurst, Miss Edith Walden, Miss Olive Williams, and Messrs. New, Pratten, Ormond, Adamson, Illingworth, Hayes, Marshall, and Parsons. Mr. J. H. Scampton officiated as M.C. Among the company of fifty-five were Mr. and Mrs. Bilson, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Harrie, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Akhurst, Mr. Reid, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Scampton, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Tyler, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Haynes, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Cartledge, Mrs. Watts, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bingham.

Dances.

The staff of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., gathered for the annual social and dance at Dalby Hall, Liverpool, on Friday, February 25. Under the guidance of Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, M.C., the party to the number of close on 200 proceeded from 8 p.m. right up to the witching hour to thoroughly enjoy themselves. Songs were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Heenan and other members of the staff. An enjoyable evening, winding up with a cordial vote of congratulation on the success attending the efforts of the committee, left the participants asking for the next social.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club had a dance (instead of the customary smoking concert) in the Victoria Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday evening, February 23, when upwards of sixty couples were present, Messrs. Clements, Hadden, Margach, and Chambers acting as M.C.s. During an interval Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Hon. President), in a short speech, asked the company to join in wishing continued and increasing prosperity to the Club and to the annual dance. Mr. G. Hadden (President) responded. A

most enjoyable evening was spent, and the programme contained several novelties, including the "Storm Waltz," in which the dancers presented a beautiful sight under the changing lights and the accompaniment of thunder and lightning with appropriate music. The party broke up at 2.30 on Tuesday morning.

Whist Parties.

The annual whist-drive of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association was held at Palm Court Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on February 16. Forty-three tables were occupied, and the prize-winners were: Ladies, 1, Mrs. Ottewill; 2, Mrs. A. O. Ellis. Surprise number, Miss Pile. Gentlemen, 1, Mr. Courtis; 2, Mr. Scantlebury. Surprise number, Mr. W. C. Vickery. The arrangements were made by a committee, of which Mr. S. A. Perkins was Secretary, and they were excellent. The President presented the prizes.

The members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association held a whist-drive at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on February 24. Mr. Buck officiated as M.C. The attendance of one hundred and thirty-five included many friends from "over the water." The arrangements reflected much credit upon Messrs. Buck and Last and their supporters. Both before and after the interval surprise awards were made, the recipients being Miss Martin (a mirror), Mr. Cunningham (cigarette case), Mrs. Lee (preserve dish), and Mrs. Emslie (letter case). The other prizes, which were distributed by Mrs. Wokes, were won as follows:

Ladies.—1, Miss E. Roberts, 158 (flower-stand); 2, Miss Bowe, 158 (salad-bowl); 3, Mrs. Heighway, 152 (opera-glasses). *Gentlemen*.—1, Mr. Waddington, 157 (barometer); 2, Mr. Paget, 156 (case of carvers); 3, Mr. J. McInroy, 154 (gong).

Suitable refreshments were provided at the interval, and general satisfaction was expressed as regards the evening's enjoyment.

Dinners.

Councillor Ward presided at the annual dinner of the Nottingham Branch of the Drug Stores Association of Great Britain, held last week, and congratulated the Branch upon its present important position. Mr. Huntrods (President of the Association), in proposing the toast of the "Nottingham Branch," said it held the proud position of being second to none in percentage membership.

The first annual dinner of the Mansfield Pharmacists' Association was held at the Oriental Café, Mansfield, on Wednesday evening, February 23, when Mr. J. A. Pegg (President) took the chair. The following were also present: Messrs. Gill, Ross Sergeant, Highfield, Croft, Bell, Peat, Latham, Dickenson, Adams, Shacklock, Walker, and Jesson. After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. Croft (Vice-President) submitted the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society," sketching in outline the history of this organisation, the good work it has done, and its present position. Mr. Gill acknowledged the toast, saying that he believed there was no other organisation connected with any trade that has done more for the welfare of the nation than the Pharmaceutical Society. He also touched upon the 1908 Act, saying that there was more in it than those who knew nothing about the facts of the case ever expected to get. As to the word "pharmacy," he remarked:—

The Society is keenly alive to the necessity for restricting the use of the word to the premises that are occupied by duly registered pharmacists, and no one else should be allowed to use the word. They might well turn the old saying "Put not your trust in princes" to their own use and say "Put not your trust in members of Parliament." Both Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Fitzroy had said that the word "pharmacy" would be restricted to *bona-fide* pharmacists.—[? EDITOR C. & D.]

Mr. Gill further spoke of the opposition that had to be contended with when the Act was going through Parliament. The toast of the "Mansfield Pharmacists' Association" was given by Mr. Ross Sergeant, and the President in replying spoke of the benefits of local associations. "The Visitors and Artistes" was proposed by Mr. Peat, and this was responded to by Mr. J. F. Dickenson on behalf of himself and Messrs. J. Hart and T. W. Chattoe, who gave musical items in the course of the evening.

The annual dinner of the Stevenson & Howells Athletic Club was held on February 25 at the Central Restaurant, New Bridge Street, London, E.C., the chair being occupied by Mr. Jas. Hughesdon (one of the directors of the company), and the vice-chair by Mr. J. Foley. The dinner was followed by a concert, among the contributors to an excellent programme being Miss Olive Kershaw, Miss Dorothy Evans, Messrs. Fred. Hughesdon, C. A. Wrench, Nigel Effingham, Arthur W. Steed, Barnard Brown, and Harry Briden. The toast of "The Club," which was proposed by the Vice-Chairman, was enthusiastically received, and in the course of the evening the prizes won in connection with the rifle and cricket sections were presented by the Chairman to the successful competitors.

The Week's Poisonings.

ELEVEN fatalities, including two misadventures, have been recorded during the week.

Ammonia-poisoning caused the self-inflicted death of Beatrice Teece, domestic servant, of Blackburn.

Carbolic Acid.—The death took place in the Ancoats Hospital of Mary Jane D'Arcy, Oldham Road, from the effects of carbolic-acid poisoning, taken, it is supposed, in mistake for medicine.

Laudanum.—At the inquest on Thos. Halliday (47), ex telephone labourer, Belfast, a verdict of "Suicide as a result of laudanum-poisoning during temporary insanity" was returned.

Narcotic poisoning.—At the inquiry held at Bracebridge relative to the death of Charles A. Walkley, aged five months, the infant's grandmother stated that she gave the baby one dose of a few drops of Godfrey's cordial—not more than half a teaspoonful. The child died two days afterwards. Dr. Chapman stated that Godfrey's cordial was "a very indefinite composition," but the real Godfrey's cordial was a preparation of opium. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of a narcotic.

Oxalic Acid was the poison used for suicidal purposes by Edith Dickinson (36), the wife of a Lee draper's salesman.—At Coventry an engineer named Henry Charley poisoned himself by taking the same poison.

Prussic Acid.—A Paddington jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily of unsound mind at the inquiry into the death of Herbert William Cave, chemist and druggist, Harrow Road, London, N.W., who poisoned himself with prussic acid. His widow, who had only been married six months, stated that her husband had been put to very heavy expenses in connection with starting in business, and she believed that he was in financial difficulties. Deceased's solicitor deposed that deceased had greatly exaggerated the nature of his position, as he had full security for his present debts, which were about 100*l*.—A stud-groom named Walter Greenwood committed suicide at Rossington Hall, near Doncaster, with 3 drams of prussic acid obtained from Mr. F. Jackson, chemist and druggist, Bawtry, to poison a dog.

Spirit of Salt was used for self-destruction by William Jas. Hildrop (46), glazier, at Kennington, London, S.E.

Strychnine.—The inquiry into the death of Mr. J. Scott, manufacturer, Bradford (C. & D., February 26, *Col. Supp.*) was completed on February 25. Mr. William Blakeley, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Birstal, deposed that deceased's groom handed him an order written in pencil on a scrap of paper with the words "2*s*. strickney, J. Scott." The paper was in his hands only a few seconds, but he remembered definitely that the word evidently intended for "strychnine" was not spelt with a "y" or "ch." He returned the paper to the man, and remarked, "No, I don't make twopennyworth of this stuff," to which he retorted, "Oh, it's not twopennyworth, but two shillings' worth. I want it for the keeper, and for the purpose of poisoning magpies." A local butcher, named Harry Buckley, then stepped forward and said, "I know this man, John Burrow. He is a friend of mine, and I have come with him as a witness." Some remarks were passed, during which Burrow said it would save a journey into the city if he could be supplied. Burrow signed his name in the poison register, Buckley attaching his signature as a witness of the purchase of strychnine for "poisoning magpies." Witness then supplied Burrow with 1½ drams of strychnine hydrochloride in a bottle, to which he affixed a suitable label. Mr. Blakeley identified the bottle produced as the one supplied by him, and pointed out that the label had been torn off. Witness said that the two specimens of handwriting handed to him were not like the writing in the order, which was evidently the work of an illiterate man. The signature was not like that of Mr. Scott on some cancelled cheques. When Burrow left the shop, witness looked about for the paper in order to file it, but it could

not be found. He had known mole-catchers call strychnine "strickney." The final verdict found by the jury was "Death by strychnine-poisoning, but by whom administered there is hardly sufficient evidence to show."

Zinc Chloride in the form of soldering-fluid, taken with suicidal intent, caused the death of Samuel Holland (42), blacksmith, Rushton Spencer.

Kind not Stated.—A plumber named Wm. John Eames died in the Kingston-on-Thames Infirmary from the effects of irritant poisoning. Dr. Patterson Armstrong stated that the symptoms of poisoning were not due to spirit of salt or zinc chloride; it was probably due to "mercury or potassium salts." The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, since they believed that the deceased took poison in mistake for a gout-remedy.

Agri-Horticultural Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

Notices of Application.

READING.—Henry F. R. Simmonds (W. McIlroy, Ltd.), Reading.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—W. Fells & Son, nurserymen, 16 Market Place, Hitchin, and Baldock Road, Letchworth.

Applications Refused.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Town Council had before them on February 24 two further applications from Messrs. Hillier & Co. and J. Sanders, seedsmen, to whom licences had been refused on two previous occasions. Alderman H. M. Taylor, in moving that the licences be granted, took exception to the "very powerful language" used by the opposing chemists. [A circular issued on behalf of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association concludes by stating: "The members of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association are unanimously resolved to use every lawful and legitimate means to prevent the indiscriminate distribution of potent and virulent poisons by unqualified traders, and it is earnestly hoped that every member of the Council will attend on Thursday next and vote against the applications."] Probably the chemists did not intend to suggest that there was no objection to the indiscriminate distribution of poisons by qualified persons, but it showed that they were at least "qualified to use an indiscriminate choice of words."—Alderman Matthew, in seconding, said that in his judgment the preference to be extended to seedsmen overbalanced the "reasonable requirements" condition.—Councillor Lyon, in opposing, gave an instance which came before his notice of a case in which a measure used for mixing insecticide had been accidentally used to ladle out some milk, with fatal results. He considered it unwise to extend the facilities for the sale of dangerous poisons. He quoted Mr. Herbert Samuel in support of his contention that it was not intended for seedsmen to compete with chemists for the sale of poisons. If a report had been furnished by the police, it would be found that every chemist was prepared to sell the requisite poisons if "he got the opportunity." He used these words advisedly, because he understood that the manufacturer of a certain preparation had refused to supply chemists.—Dr. Dalton supported the resolution, since seedsmen would be able to give fuller information regarding the use of the preparations.—The Mayor stated that the police had reported on a previous occasion, and had then raised no objection.—Alderman Pollock asked if the matter was to come up every three months or so.—Councillor Sturton, chemist and druggist, said it might be considered that his evidence was tainted. He had sold horticultural preparations himself for years, but only yesterday his son informed him that, on applying to the manufacturers for a further supply, he was curtly informed by telephone that he could not have them.—Councillor Black announced that he had voted in favour of issuing licences before, but he declined to allow a firm of manufacturers to boycott chemists. If the manufacturer refused to supply chemists, the reasonable requirements of the public would not be met on their account.—Councillor Purvis said it would be unreasonable to contend that facilities did not exist in the applicants' neighbourhood, unless the boycott were extended to that district. He contended that the Act referred to small villages where licences are to be issued to seedsmen in preference to a draper or grocer. The applications were again refused by twenty-one votes to eighteen. Three councillors, including the Mayor, did not vote.

Inspection.

BRISTOL.—The Watch Committee have decided to appoint Mr. F. W. Simpson inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and his assistant, Mr. W. F. Lloyd, as inspector of premises licensed for the sale of poisonous substances. The appointments do not carry any increase of salary.

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

[Sunday, March 6.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, London Branch, the London College, 323 Clapham Road, S.W., at 3 p.m. Meeting.

Monday, March 7.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Mr. W. C. Hancock on "The Rational Analysis of Clays"; Mr. A. W. Onslow on "The Application of Pressure-gas to Furnace Use"; Mr. G. Nevill Huntly on "A New Gas-sampling Tube"; Dr. J. Gordon Parker and Mr. M. Paul on "The Complete Analysis of Leather and a Common Mistake in the Determination of the Degree of Tannage"; Mr. J. B. Henderson on "The Spontaneous Decomposition of Blasting Gelatin."

Tuesday, March 8.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. H. Rogerson on "The Chemical Examination of *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*"; Professor A. W. Crossley on "The Utilisation of Atmospheric Nitrogen."

Bradford Chemists' Association, Rawson Hotel, at 9 p.m. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant and Mr. J. H. Beacock on "The Chemist and his Wares in Shakespeare's Time."

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Café Monico, Union Street, at 7.50 p.m. Mr. E. H. Holden will read a paper.

Wednesday, March 9.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. C. J. Stewart (Public Trustee) on "The Public Trustee and his Work."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street West, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. Wyatt, Ph.C., lantern-lecture, entitled "The Land of Robin Hood: Reminiscences of Apprenticeship Days."

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, at 9 p.m. Mr. Broadhead (Batley) on "The Social Evolution of Pharmacy."

Stockport Pharmacists' Association, County Restaurant, St. Petersgate, at 3 p.m. Private conference of pharmacists; address by Mr. Chater.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act: "The Education Section," by Mr. J. Grier, M.Sc.; "The Poison Schedule," by Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc.; "Legal Aspects," by Mr. W. Lane. The meeting is open to all pharmacists and their assistants.

Thursday, March 10.

Institute of Opticians, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, Hon. Secretary, 25 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. C. H. Warner on "The Cause and Nature of Colour." Lantern-lecture.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Earlam Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 3 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Association of Women Pharmacists, 11c Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, London, W., at 8 p.m. Discussion of arrangements for concert.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

Association of Certificated Dispensers, Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, London, E.C., at 7.30 p.m. Annual general meeting.

Friday, March 11.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. H. Brereton Baker on "Ionisation of Gases and Chemical Change."

South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., at 8 p.m. Distribution of prizes and certificates by Sir W. H. White, F.R.S., D.Sc., late Chief Constructor to the Admiralty.

THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists is organising a smoking-concert, to take place at the Bear's Paw, Lord Street, on March 16. Tickets (1s. each) from the Hon. Secretary, 427 Mill Street.

A WHIST-DRIVE organised by the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Occidental Café, Queen

Street, on March 16. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Mr. E. Poole, Hon. Secretary, 71 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held on March 17 in the International Hall, Café Monico, London, W. Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., will be present if his Parliamentary duties permit. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (Hon. Secretary of the Dinner Committee), 4 Stratford Place, W.

A CONCERT in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society has been arranged by the Association of Women Pharmacists to take place at Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C., on April 13, at 8 p.m. Tickets (2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.) may be obtained from Miss Renouf or Miss Wren, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

College Notes.

INTER-PHARMACY LEAGUE.—LONDON COLLEGE F.C. v. SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE F.C.—The above teams met in the final match of the Cup competition at Acton Athletic Ground on February 26. The South won the toss and elected to play down the slope. The London forwards pressed from the start, and Thomas opened the scoring for the London team from a pass by Walmsley after about twenty minutes play. The game then became considerably faster, but no further goals resulted before half-time. The South tried hard to equalise after the interval, but the "Cyanide" defence proved too good for them. The London forwards were frequently dangerous, and Thomas again succeeded in netting the ball. Result: London 2 goals, South *nil*. The London thus are the cupholders for the year. The positions of competing clubs are as follows: London, 6 points; Square, 4 points; South, 2 points.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A large muster of the students of the School of Pharmacy heard an instructive lecture in the lecture-theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 25. After the customary tea had been served and the usual routine business transacted, the Chairman (Mr. C. H. Warner, B.Sc.) called upon Mr. H. M. Harvey, Ph.C., to deliver a lecture on "The Determination of Arsenic in Foods and Drugs." A short account was given of the occurrence of arsenic in nature, during which it was shown that it is present in sulphur ores. Accordingly it frequently finds its way into commercial sulphuric acid, and consequently into the many products in which that acid is used in the course of preparations. The methods of freeing such products from arsenical contamination was touched upon. Marsh's test was explained at some length, specimens of mirrors of arsenium being shown and tests given by which these deposits may be distinguished from those of other elements. The Gutzeit modification of the above test, for which some special forms of apparatus were shown, was followed by Reinsch's test also taken in detail. Lantern-slides were used to illustrate arsenical and mercurial sublimates and the various forms of apparatus used in arsenical determinations. Messrs. Hampshire, Morrell, and Pratt took part in the subsequent discussion. Several questions were put to the lecturer dealing with technical points.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The annual dinner of the students of the above school was held in the Arcade Café, Glasgow, on February 25. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, who occupied the chair, was supported by Mr. W. L. Currie and the Principal, Mr. John Lothian. In calling upon Mr. Currie to propose the toast of "The Glasgow School of Pharmacy" the Chairman remarked that Mr. Currie had never been absent from this annual function, and that the company rejoiced to see him restored to good health. It was the first time the students had had a Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society as their guest. Mr. Currie, in giving the toast, referred to the good work accomplished by Mr. Lothian, the high standard of results speaking for the equipment and efficiency of the school. The Kinninmont Gold Medal had been gained twelve years in succession by students of Mr. Lothian, and he had great pleasure, on behalf of the Kinninmont Prize Committee, in presenting the medal for 1909 to Mr. Robert Gold Howat, who had obtained the maximum number of marks yet recorded. He wished Mr. Howat a successful career in pharmacy. Mr. Lothian, in replying, said his work was made pleasurable by the cordial relations which had always subsisted between the students and himself. A capital musical programme, contributed by Messrs. Abercromby, Dickson, Gowans, Maeleod, and Riddle, was listened to by an appreciative audience, while the Chairman rendered two original readings in his inimitable style. A collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund realised 17. 15s. 3d. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

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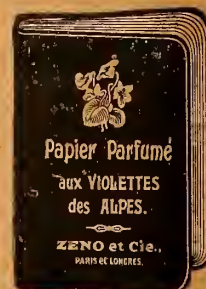
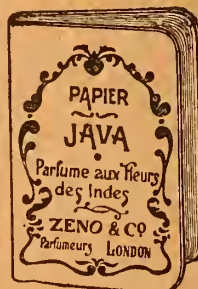
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He had a natural aptitude for bringing people together and stimulating them to common friendship over a cause. That attitude was first shown when he was at the Friends' School, Darlington, and he and a schoolmate named Ford started a school magazine under the title of "The Bell-Ford Gazette." After leaving school he was, at the age of seventeen, apprenticed to his father, and during the apprenticeship attended lectures at the Royal Institution and King's College. Brande was the lecturer at the Institution, and was a capable teacher of chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy. Bell supplemented his lecture work by chemical experiments in his room at 338 Oxford Street. In 1836 he and his brother Frederick were taken into partnership in the firm of John Bell & Co., the business by this time being a prosperous and profitable one. Jacob Bell had all the leisure that he could desire. He was always on terms of intimacy with his fellow-apprentices and his colleagues, and this did not cease when he became a partner. His passion for united action in pharmaceutical matters was exerted some years before the Pharmaceutical Society was founded by his gathering some friends together and forming an association for the study of scientific matters, his house being the rendezvous. Little need be said here regarding his competence as a pharmacist. His published papers from 1841 until the month of his death in 1859 dealt with a range of practical subjects, indicative of the man's love for the art, while the reputation of his firm for the manufacture of galenicals gave it a position among British pharmacists as high as the esteem in which it was held by medical and surgical consultants in the West End of London and its connection with the best people in the country. Jacob Bell contributed largely to this business reputation, but it is his service to the craft as a whole with which we are more intimately concerned on this occasion. Bell's aim was to incorporate British pharmacy into a legally recognised body. A committee which had been appointed at a meeting of chemists and druggists on February 15, 1841, submitted to the April 15 meeting a report which concluded with the following paragraph:

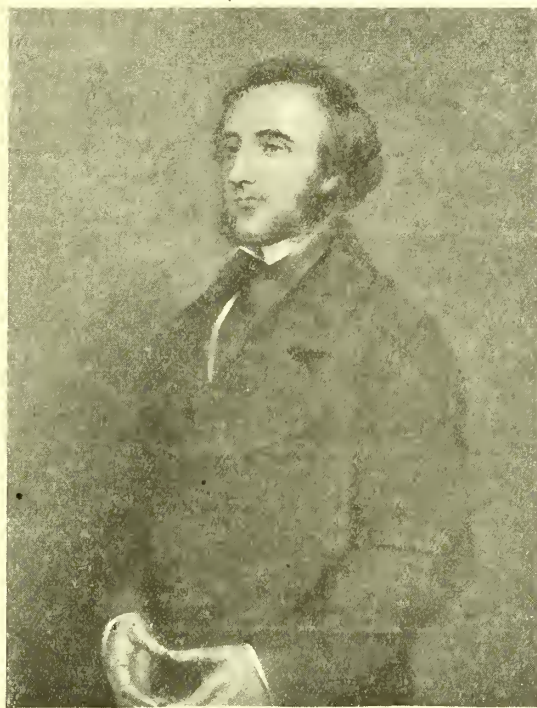
Your committee, having considered the subject, are of opinion that the chemists and druggists are capable of self-government; they, therefore, recommend that the chemists and druggists of the Empire should immediately form themselves into a permanent Association, to be denominated "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," having for its object the union of the members of the trade into one body, the protection of the general interests, and the improvement and advancement of scientific knowledge. As the basis of such union, your committee would recommend the

adoption of education, examination, registration, and representation as involving beneficial results to the public in general, and to the chemists and druggists in particular; and offering to the existing medical corporations, and to the medical profession at large, a guarantee that while the chemists and druggists are anxious to retain their present privileges they are disposed to afford every public evidence of their fitness to exercise them.

Bell was on this committee and the moving spirit in it. When the Society was founded, he—as all his contemporaries testified—although occupying a subordinate position, was the virtual leader of the movement. It is now clear that Bell did not aim at the union of *all* who traded as chemists and druggists, for many, perhaps the majority, of the trade at that time were not particularly concerned

about pharmacy. They sold drugs, chemicals, and dry-salteries along with other goods, and much in the same spirit, neither dispensing prescriptions nor manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations. Bell wanted to create a body of trained dispensing chemists or pharmacists, distinct from druggists, drysalters, and colourmen, all of whom had at the time interests in common with dispensing chemists, but the latter had higher and wider interests, and it was in the differentiation or evolution of that class that Bell laboured. He was a man of artistic and literary skill, moved in the circles of those who followed the Arts, and was well known to the best people in London society. Above all, he had knowledge of men, had tact and prudence, and knew how to use his acquaintances as well as his knowledge and judgment. The choice of William Allen as President was a stroke of genius; he was a personal friend of the Duke of Kent, and was known to Queen Victoria from her childhood—a fact which must have influenced the granting of a charter to the Society within two years of its foundation. The charter sets forth the objects of the

Society, which are so often repeated as to have a hackneyed flavour about them. They are: (1) Advancing chemistry and pharmacy, (2) promoting a uniform system of education of those who practise the same, (3) protecting those who carry on the business of chemist and druggist, and (4) establishing a pharmaceutical benevolent fund. We have to look back to the desert of inaction on these matters in which Jacob Bell started, and contrast with it the position of our systematised education, examination, and registration of to-day, before we realise the thoroughness of his creative work, for it was creative, in fact, and therein lies its splendour. His first efforts as a propagandist were necessarily confined to the metropolitan area; the provinces came later. A



JACOB BELL.

From an artist's proof in the possession of Messrs. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., signed by the painter, Sir E. Landseer, R.A., and the engraver, Mr. Thomas Landseer, A.R.A. The painting is the property of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and hangs in the Council Chamber at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

school of pharmacy was his first care and his last—he bequeathed 2,000*l.* to the Society for “establishing or otherwise increasing the efficiency of a school of pharmacy, or otherwise promoting pharmaceutical education.” The provinces knew him at first through his pamphlets on the Society (from which sprang his “Pharmaceutical Journal”). In furtherance of his ideals he visited the chief provincial towns from Bristol to Aberdeen, establishing branches of the Society, and so in the course of a little more than seven years he had the country ripe for the legislation which he designed to give general effect to the purposes of the charter. In 1850 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for St. Albans, and during the eighteen months he was in Parliament he devoted himself to the passing of a Pharmacy Bill. His hope of securing statutory sanction for a measure covering the whole trade was not realised, as the utmost Parliament would grant was protection of the title “pharmaceutical chemist” under a voluntary system. Bell was bitterly disappointed with the Act of 1852, although it made statutory the principles of education and examination which hitherto had only been embodied in the charter and by-laws of the Society. We can appreciate the reason for the disappointment when we recall that his efforts were for dispensing chemists and not for druggists and drysalers. There were no doubt good public reasons for refusing to make his proposals obligatory upon the trade as a whole; the Bill did not differentiate, and might have swept all into the net without benefit to the majority who had no occasion to become pharmacutists. However that may be, history teaches us that Jacob Bell did a splendid thing in getting the Pharmacy Act, 1852. It is the model, as far as subjects and examinations are concerned, of the pharmacy laws of the British Empire, and that, apart from any other achievement, is enough to keep the author's name always known to pharmacists. It was not until 1856 that he accepted prominent office in the Pharmaceutical Society, then he was elected President, and retained the position until his death on June 12, 1859. The very fact that we are able fifty years later to say that Jacob Bell's successors are still endeavouring to realise his ideals, is surely full evidence of his genius, and a resurrection of the difficulties which he had to encounter. Many of them he overcame; the greatest, it is obvious, needed Time as well as Man to break them down. We are not disposed to say that Bell failed—in the 1852 Act he established the principles of the differentiation which is still a requisite with us, and when that differentiation is completed we shall have realised his ideals, for then the higher practice of pharmacy will be established on professional lines, with education and examination commensurate with its needs, while the vending of medicines will be governed by examination designed to ensure the competence of the vendors and the safety of the public. But we need a Jacob Bell to carry through that reform.

* * *

By a remarkable coincidence, the connection between the Pharmaceutical Society and the house of Bell ceases in this centenary week, Mr. Walter Hills (of John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.) having intimated that he is not seeking re-election to the Council. Mr. Hills has served the Society well for many years, and during his presidency he succeeded where all before him had failed—viz., in passing the Pharmacy Act, 1893, whereby the 1852 and 1868 Acts were amended in important particulars which prevented realisation of one of Jacob Bell's first principles. Mr. Hills's retirement was not unexpected, for although he has, we hope, many years of life before him, he is wise

to conserve his health by giving up detail work which was undertaken through loyalty of spirit rather than personal obligation. He has done more than one man's share for British pharmacy.

Quinquennial Valuation.

UNDER the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, a new valuation of the rateable value of properties is made every five years, the present year being one of these periods. The work is carried out by the borough councils, a valuation being made by a Valuation Committee, which obtains the necessary particulars from the occupiers, and these are subject to the approval of the Assessment Committee, which also hears appeals. Occupiers receive forms, which have to be filled in and returned within a definite time, penalties being attached for non-performance. The authorities have fairly wide powers, which makes it necessary that the forms be filled in accurately. Where any new assessment is made, or the value of any hereditament is raised, the authorities serve a notice upon the occupier, but in other cases the list should be inspected when it is affixed on the doors of churches and chapels and the town-hall. The following definitions are important as bearing on the methods of arriving at the value of premises:

Gross value, or gross estimated rental, is the average annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for the premises if he undertook to pay the usual tenant's rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertakes the repairs necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent.

Rateable value is the gross value after deducting the estimated average annual cost of repairs and other expenses undertaken by the landlord.

Statutory deductions from the gross value to arrive at the rateable value are for houses and buildings without land, other than gardens and grounds, valued therewith for the purpose of inhabited-house duty, where the gross value is 20*l.* or under 40*l.*, one-fifth; where the gross value is 40*l.* or upwards, one-sixth. Buildings not liable to inhabited-house duty of gross value of 20*l.* and under 40*l.*, one-fifth; where the gross value is 40*l.* or upwards, one-sixth. Mills and manufactories, one-third. These are the maximum deductions.

It is usual for rating authorities to take the actual rental reserved by agreement as the gross assessment where the cost of repairs and insurance is borne by the owner. To arrive at the gross annual value it is customary to add the sum of 10 per cent. to the agreed rent to form the gross assessment. Where a premium has been paid for the lease, the amount of the premium must be spread over the term of the lease to arrive at the gross annual value. It may happen in the case of a neighbourhood that has improved during the term of the lease that the premises will be assessed at a higher figure than is paid in rent. Assessments which appear excessive should be appealed against, and are heard by the Assessment Committee. The grounds of objection should be stated—e.g., that the assessment is excessive or unfair—and the aggrieved ratepayer should when he attends before the Committee be in a position to substantiate his statements. The ratepayer need not attend personally, but can employ another person to state his case before the Committee. The local estate agents generally undertake this work. During June the valuation list is deposited in the town-hall for the inspection of ratepayers without charge, and in case of premises forming, for instance, part of a row of shops, it is advisable to examine the list to see how the valuations compare. The decision of the Assessment Committee can be appealed against before the Justices at a special sessions, and if this is done it is as well to employ a solicitor. It should be borne in mind that even a small reduction in an assessment means a large saving, as the water-rate and inhabited-house duty are also charged on

the figures appearing in the valuation list. Outside the Metropolis a valuation is made this year for income-tax and inhabited-house duty. This is carried out by local assessors of taxes and surveyors of taxes. The basis of assessment is very much the same as that described above, but no deductions are allowed from the gross assessment for the purpose of inhabited-house duty, and for income-tax purposes the allowance for repairs is one-sixth, provided that such allowance does not bring the net assessment below the rent in cases where the landlord is not responsible for repairs.

"Pharmacy" Legislation.

The Pharmaceutical Council decided on Wednesday to instruct the Parliamentary Secretary to see what can be done to get a Bill introduced into Parliament to make good the defects in the law as regards use of the place-name "pharmacy" by others than registered chemists. Mr. Lord Gifford had given notice to move the following at the same meeting, but withdrew it:

"That the Government be urged to introduce an amending Bill into Parliament, restricting the title 'Pharmacist' to the qualified person practising in his individual capacity, and that such persons only may use the descriptive word 'Pharmacy.'"

We do not think that legislation on this restricted line would succeed, for the place in which the business of a chemist and druggist is conducted by a pharmacist is a pharmacy. In our issue of December 13 last, p. 933, we put the matter thus:

"We see no reason why the Pharmaceutical Council should not forthwith prepare a short Bill for introduction into the next Parliament. This Bill might have as its main provision a clause to the effect that any premises in which the business of a chemist and druggist is carried on in accordance with Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903, may be described as 'Pharmacy'; but any person, company, or partnership using that description for premises not so conducted shall be subject to the penalties provided by Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868."

Along such lines there would be some hope of success, with drug-storemen and grocers as the chief opponents; but there is so much sympathy with registered chemists that the opposition could not balance the support.

Doctors and Poison-bottles.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, Sir Donald MacAlister presiding, a letter was received from Sir Almeric FitzRoy, Clerk to the Privy Council, who, on behalf of the Lord President, called attention to the inquest at Fulham on the death of Amelia Pratt on January 4 from strychnine poisoning, which poison had been placed by the medical man in attendance in some medicine in mistake for chloroform water. Sir Almeric FitzRoy enclosed a copy of the Order of Council of June 5, 1902, approving regulations made by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the keeping, selling, and dispensing of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, and requested the General Medical Council to favour his Lordship with any observations on the suggestion that the Poison Regulations should be extended, by legislation, to medical men. On this matter the Executive Committee came to the following resolution:

That the Lord President be informed that the suggestion that the regulations in question should be extended, by legislation, to medical men has been laid before the Executive Committee, and that the Committee approves such extension, as tending to ensure the safety of the public.

This action by the Privy Council and the decision of the General Medical Council's Committee is timely, in view of the fact of the Pharmaceutical Council's action on

another point that requires legislation. Both would naturally go together, and as a Government measure.

Citronella-oil Tests.

Reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 340, to the persistent adulteration of bulk citronella oil, and the desirability for altering the terms of sale in London. It is a long standing complaint (we had almost said "joke") that citronella oil is faked to pass Schimmel's test, and repeated efforts to establish an honest basis so as to secure supplies of pure bulk oil have had little success. In the first issue of Mr. John C. Umney's "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," reasons for a "London standard" were advanced. Mr. Umney wants the oil to be: sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.915, opt. rot. (100 mm.) 0° to -15°, ref. ind. about 1.4800, acetylisable constituents at least 60 per cent., and solubility 1 vol. in 2 to 3 vols. of 80 per cent. alcohol, the solution remaining clear on the addition of the same solvent up to 10 vols. The first, second, and third of these factors are also recommended by Parry and Bennett, who agree generally with the others, and they are well suited to distinguish oils which are pure from those which are adulterated with kerosene or resin spirit. In the second number of the "Record," published this week, the Editor's suggestion is supported by, amongst others, Mr. Holman Kingdon, buyer for Messrs. John Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., who emphasises the desideratum that "The only real standard is purity, and this possibly with determination of geraniol content the only real basis for any judgment of value." A leading Mincing Lane broker also insists that the oil should be sold on geraniol content. No doubt, both mean acetylisable constituents (geraniol and citronellal) stated as geraniol. The "Record" adds that the proposed London standard has aroused wide-spread interest, and the editor is confident that in a short time difficulties as to citronella oil will have vanished. A useful service will have been done by the "Record" in securing agreement on this matter thus early in its career.

Canadian and German Tariff.

By the signing of the commercial agreement between Canada and Germany last month, the tariff war which has been in progress since 1903 comes to an end. The "Times" Toronto correspondent says: "Canada has made no material concessions in order to regain her old position in the German market, nor is there anything in the present agreement which could complicate her relations with Great Britain." Briefly, the agreement arrived at is that from March 1 Canada will, in return for a concession on twenty-five items, revoke the surtax of 33½ per cent. which has been levied on German produce since 1903. This understanding is provisional, and is intended to smooth the way for the conclusion of commercial treaty later. The treaty items conceded to Canada by Germany include, *inter alia*, calcium carbide, wood alcohol, cellulose, condensed milk, etc. On the other hand, Canada has not at present granted anything but her ordinary maximum tariff, and has merely suspended the primitive surtax, which now means a reduction of about 400,000*l.* a year in revenue. Canada's general tariff is applicable to the products of all countries alike, unless they have agreed to grant special privileges to Canadian goods, whereupon, as in the case of France, a lower scale of duties, known as the Intermediate Tariff, is applied. British preference is roughly from a quarter to a third less than the Intermediate Tariff, which, in its turn, is from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the general tariff. Thus, even with the surtax removed, German products will be just as heavily handicapped in comparison with British goods in the Canadian markets as those of any other country.

Proprietary Medicines.

THE hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, at 20 Hanover Square, London, W., had many vacant chairs in it on Tuesday afternoon, March 1, when the discussion on Professor W. E. Dixon's paper (*C. & D.*, February 5, p. 221) was resumed. Professor Cushny, F.R.S., presided, and among the audience of about thirty were a dozen connected with the drug-trade. The discussion was opened by Mr. I. P. Beddoes, F.R.C.S., who divided proprietary remedies into two classes—(1) so-called "quack remedies," which are lavishly advertised to the public, and (2) first-rate products, advertised to the medical profession only. The former class chiefly is attacked by the "British Medical Journal," while the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" leaves that class alone and deals with the second class. Mr. Beddoes said that the footnotes in the "Codex" suggest substitution for the original article on which the reputation of the product has been made, and he considered that the appeal made to medical men to abstain from prescribing remedies under their trade names is an extension of this substitution. He contended that the originally introduced article should be encouraged, rather than the substitution of a similar article under another name or under its scientific name. The medical man and his patient do not benefit by such substitution, only the chemist. He considered that the "Codex" encouraged substitution in a reckless manner and had produced a curious and impossible situation. Soon after its publication wholesale houses were asked to supply some of the products under the B.P.C. titles, with the result that the orders were passed on to the original manufacturers of the products, and they, naturally, refused to sell under the B.P.C. names, and supplied only under the trade-marked names. "Supposing," Mr. Beddoes continued—

"A doctor wishes to prescribe, say, a remedy for rheumatism, which he knows to be of established repute in this disease, but he is abjured by Professor Dixon not to prescribe it under its registered trade name (which is the only way of securing the supply of the preparation he has in his mind), but to order it under its so-called chemical equivalent. His patient in that case may not get the preparation which he intended, but any variety of the particular chemical which a chemist may be able to procure from his wholesale house, and this notwithstanding the fact that very slight alterations in the chemical and physical constants of preparations of this nature may account for the presence of dangerous impurities. Will the doctor obtain any advantage by taking this course? No; rather the reverse. The original manufacturer of proprietary products must of necessity make his own interests identical with that of the medical profession. If, when introducing a product to the medical profession, he misrepresents it, his chance of retaining their confidence is gone; he would have small opportunity of repeating the offence. It is to his interest to introduce only products which he believes will be of general utility to the profession, and when practice proves his statements to be correct, he has simply to keep his product at the highest state of perfection to retain general confidence."

Mr. Beddoes spoke warmly, and created a sensation. When he resumed his seat it appeared as if everyone was petrified, and though the Chairman called on a few members to speak there was no response until Mr. F. W. Gamble, Ph.C., one of the compilers of the "Codex," rose and defended it. Then Dr. Duncanson, Secretary of the Section, read a letter from Dr. Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who hoped that legislation might be obtained to stamp out patent-medicine frauds. He defended the use of registered names by manufacturers of genuine products who appealed to the profession, but objected to their use when the preparations went to the public. Dr. Duncanson went on to say that the sale of secret remedies is a great and dangerous evil. The public are misled by advertisements of a most fraudulent and lying nature. A more subtle evil is that of getting substances written up by doctors, the reprints of whose articles are then circulated throughout the profession. The public require to be educated in this matter. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Ph.C., Secretary to the "Codex" Committee, also had a word to say, and, like Mr. Gamble, denied that the General Medical Council took legal proceedings against the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the "Codex." Mr.

E. F. Harrison followed as one who has special experience in the analysis of proprietary remedies. He said it is not necessary for preparations to contain potent drugs for them to be dangerous. He referred to a tuberculosis preparation composed mainly of coloured water, and sold for 50s., which patients are induced by insidious methods to take till it is too late for any treatment to avail. There are, he said, genuine preparations and pure quack remedies, and all sorts of gradations between. When an attempt is made to get at the quacks, the proprietors of good remedies make common cause to defeat the attack. The publication of formulæ would hit quackery but not *bona-fide* remedies. Professor Cushny spoke of the movement initiated about six years ago by the American Medical Association, the result being that the medical profession had responded well, and the use of these remedies had fallen off. The American Medical Association began by publishing a list of approved remedies, which he thought was better than the policy of the British Medical Association, which had issued a list of disapproved remedies. Professor Dixon, in reply, regretted that more speakers had not suggested means for dealing with the difficulties of the position. He had nothing to say about the "Codex," which seemed to act as a red rag, and concluded by recapitulating some of the arguments used in his paper.

Royal Institution.

THE discourse on Friday evening, February 25, was by Lord Rayleigh, the subject being "Colours of Sea and Sky." Sir William Crookes was in the chair, and the theatre was crowded. Lord Rayleigh's attention was drawn to the subject of the colour of the sea during a voyage along the East Coast of Africa, and he seems to have occupied the time by scientific and philosophical reflections on the predominating feature of a long sea-voyage. The lecturer first dealt with the phenomena of colour, and showed experimentally the effect of permanganate solution and cobalt glass on the spectrum. Light reflected from the surface of a coloured liquid (potassium bichromate solution was used) does not show colour; to do that light must penetrate the liquid. The colour of the sea commonly noticed is deep green, and yet the colour of pure water is blue, as shown by viewing it through a long tube. In the Mediterranean and off the Cornish coast the characteristic blue appearance is merely the reflection of the sky, because when the sky is overcast the blue colour is not seen. The fact that the sea appears bluer than the sky is accounted for by the different angle at which the spectator sees the sky from that which it is reflected from the sea. Lord Rayleigh was able to get a beautiful blue reflection by placing on his lawn a large dish containing a thin layer of oxidised pyrogallol solution (a dirty brown liquid) and viewing it through a cardboard tube. Occasionally it is possible to see the real blue colour of the sea as when a white object is looked at through a depth of very clear water. The lecturer then epitomised the work of Davy, Bunsen, Aufsess, and Spring, who conducted researches regarding the colour of water. Spring (who viewed columns of water 25 metres long) remarked on the beautiful blue colour, and that a trace of iron (1 in 10 millions) is sufficient to change the colour to green. Suspended matter vitiates the result, and this led the lecturer to speak of the difficulties of obtaining water free from suspended matter. Cotton-wool straining is useless, and even distillation in a cryophorus is ineffectual in obtaining a perfectly clean liquid. By the use of mixtures of ether, water, and a common solvent a layer of mote-free water can be obtained, but the most practical way is the employment of a colloidal precipitate formed in the liquid. Lord Rayleigh obtained a good blue by throwing a beam of light up a 12-feet column of water, but unless the light is reflected from a blue sky the effect is not so brilliant as Spring describes. The lecturer experimented with water collected from off Suez, the Blue Grotto of Capri, and the Seven-Stones lightship off the Cornish coast. The blue colour of the sea so beautifully seen at the Blue Grotto of Capri is an effect produced by the peculiar conditions of the Grotto, the narrow entrance being somewhat comparable with the cardboard tube with which the lecturer viewed the dish of

pyro solution. Colourless water, which has occasionally been noted, could only be due to some constituent neutralising the natural blue of water. The last part of the lecture dealt with the blue of the sky, which was shown to be due to the scattering of light by the actual molecules of the air, and not by dust or minute particles of water. Liquid oxygen, a large vase of which was used in the experiment, exhibited a blue colour of greater intensity when viewed by the light of a mercury lamp. To show the effect of the dispersion of light by minute particles a beam of light was thrown through a glass tank of sodium hyposulphite solution to which acid had been added, when the gradual precipitation of the sulphur exhibited the various effects. In referring to the number of molecules in a cubic centimetre of air, Lord Rayleigh showed that the more modern attempts to calculate this put the number at 2.67×10^{19} —approximately thirty million millions. Spring's view that it was due to the effect of chemical matter in the air acting by absorption the lecturer thought to be disproved by the fact that the setting sun is red, not blue, though it might be that constituents of the atmosphere, such as oxygen, act as a secondary cause.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

A FEW weeks ago, in referring to the Spectacle-makers' Company, we said that the guild was founded in 1629, and that the charter gave the Company the oversight of the trade within the City of London. The reality of these powers is strikingly shown by the minute-books of the Company, the early volumes of which are now being collated by Mr. H. W. Sewell, who assists the Clerk of the Company in his duties. The minute-books which are now in existence date from the time of the Great Fire, the earlier books having been destroyed in that conflagration. This terrible event of 1666 is the theme with which the earliest of the present minute-books opens. The entry is as follows:

"It hath pleased the Lord this City is lately burnt downe and thereby the members of this Company are dispersed into severall remote parts as yet unknowne whereby a full Court could not mete. It is thought fitt and soe ordered by this Court that the present Master Mr. John Turlington and the present Wardens Mr. John Radford and Mr. Richard Edwards shalbe and continue Masters and Wardens of this Company and are freely elected thereto for the yeare now next ensuing."

It seems to have taken two or three years for the members of the guild to re-establish their business, which is not surprising when the extent of the damage is realised. In 1668 the Court of the Company was busy investigating, and we note a case where a spectacle-maker was sued at Common Law for employing his son at the trade "contrary to the ordinances." Later on this offender was arrested for not paying his fine. In 1669 a general search was instituted under the powers of the charter, and the report of the committee entrusted with the search is interesting reading. Among the delinquents were several haberdashers, the condemned spectacles being described in such terms as "looking-glass ground only on one side." The glasses and frames were generally broken, but in one case, where a haberdasher was found to have 31 dozen pairs of spectacles in stock, "he desired that the wardens would break both frame and glasse of them of his own voluntary and free will saying he would deal no more in them." The Wardens, however, only broke the glass, and when the haberdasher complained of the loss he had sustained through "the late dreadful fire," they "gave him 4 shillings in money the which he took very thankfully." The grinding of watch-glasses was claimed as the monopoly of the spectacle-makers, and mention is made of prosecutions instituted against unqualified persons. In 1671 there is a rather full account of a seizure of goods from a widow who carried on business as a wholesale haberdasher. The spectacles are described as "all very badd both in the glass and frames not fitt to be put to sale," and the Lord Mayor's court condemned them "to be broken, defaced and sroyled both glass and frames." Further on we read: "Judgment was executed accordingly

in Canning Streete on the remaining parte of London Street where the same were with a hammer broken all in pieces." The practice seems to have been adopted of inflicting a fine of double the value of the spectacles in cases where members of the Company were found to be possessed of spectacles showing bad workmanship. We understand that it is proposed to publish an abstract of these early minutes, and we hope this will be done, as the minutes are interesting, not only to present-day opticians, but as throwing much light on the powers possessed by the trade guilds of the City of London.

Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

The political atmosphere has been greatly cleared by the ministerial statements which were made both by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Monday last. In the meantime the Budget of last year is still "held up," and nothing will be heard of it until after the Easter Recess, which commences on March 24. Indeed, there will be no Budget before the close of the financial year.

THE SALE OF MEDICINES.

In the Shops Bill, which has just been re-introduced by Sir Charles Dilke, special exemption is made in the case of shops kept open solely for the sale of medicines or medical or surgical appliances. The other exemptions contained in the schedule relate to refreshments (for consumption on the premises), smokers' necessities, newspapers and magazines, fruit (other than preserved fruit), and intoxicating liquors.

"REGULAR APPRENTICESHIP."

The following is the text of a circular which is being sent to members of the House of Commons, in connection with the recent High Court decision, in *Kirkby v. Taylor*, as to the meaning of "regular apprenticeship" in the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812:

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by our Council to call your special attention to the enclosed copy of a test case, which we have reason to believe was influenced by the Pharmaceutical Society and Chemists' Associations in the interests of registered chemists and druggists, now termed "pharmacists," the result of which will disqualify a great number of capable men—our members—who may not have, in the strict sense of the words, served a regular apprenticeship by indenture, but have nevertheless served a *bona-fide* apprenticeship with a registered chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist, and since acted as managers and assistants to the same class of persons these being the terms upon which the I.R. Board in the year 1904 granted special exemption to all such persons who could satisfy the above conditions as sufficient to bring them within the exemption Clause III., Act 52, cap. 150, 1812, to compound and dispense known, admitted, and approved remedies. We understood at the time that these concessions were being considered, the widest possible limit in reason would be given to all *bona-fide* members of the trade who had served a period of time from three to seven years with a registered chemist and had acted as managers and assistants for indefinite periods, and in many instances had done for a great number of years. I may add these privileges or concessions were afterwards even extended to limited companies who were trading as chemists and druggists by the employment of a person on the register of chemists and druggists; and, further, it is common knowledge in the trade and to those who represent chemists' interests that a great number of them never served what is literally termed a "regular apprenticeship" by indentures to bring them within the strict terms of the Act. I think you will at once see the illogical and unfairness, not to say great hardship, which will accrue (by this judgment) to unregistered druggists and some of our members who have in the past served registered chemists faithfully and well, and whom our Council have been careful not to admit into the Association unless they were satisfied as to the applicants' *bona fides*. We shall esteem it a favour if you and your colleagues will use their influence with the I.R. Board and Excise authorities in retaining those privileges in the spirit in which they were granted to all such persons six years ago, that the interests of all our members on our Register will be recognised and considered privileged persons, though some may hold indentures, but who could prove in writing

and otherwise that these members had *de facto* served an apprenticeship to a registered chemist or druggist. Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, yours faithfully,

W. JAMES LEGGETT,

Secretary, London

and Provincial U.R. Druggists' Association.

I have enclosed the I.R. Board correspondence dated December 1903 and December 1904, giving particulars and examples of cases submitted, showing the conditions of exemption, together with our members' certificate of association.

MARKS ON FOREIGN GOODS.

If the Bill which Mr. Staveley-Hill, M.P., proposes to introduce on Tuesday next should become law, the familiar words "Made in Germany" will henceforth disappear from imported articles. By substituting the words "Not British," a gratuitous advertisement to a foreign country will be avoided.

TARIFF ON TRADE CATALOGUES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Horatio Bottomley asked the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury whether he was aware that the Canadian Government impose a tariff upon trade catalogues coming within the Dominion, and whether he would make representations with a view to the removal of this obstacle to British commerce. The Master of Elibank replied that the question of revising the duty on trade catalogues entering the Dominion had been considered by the Canadian Government on the occasion of the last general revision in the year 1907, and it was decided to make no alteration. Under the circumstances the Secretary of State considered that there is no advantage to be gained in making further representations to the Canadian Government on the question. Mr. Bottomley asked whether the Patronage Secretary would represent to the Secretary of State that the tariff in the Canadian Dominion was more oppressive than that of the United States. No answer was returned.

APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY'S BILL.

The private Bill of the Society of Apothecaries, to give it power to grant diplomas in dentistry and other subjects, not provided for in the Apothecaries Acts, came up for second reading in the House of Commons on Thursday, March 3. It was opposed by a member, but independently of this the Speaker pointed out that the Bill should have been introduced as a public measure, and not as a private Bill. Accordingly the order for the second reading was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn.

MAY ROBERTS'S LIST.—The new half-yearly price-list of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., has just been issued. This compendium of chemists' and druggists' sundries now extends to over 450 pages, notwithstanding that for the first time the photographic section is now bound separately. The latter catalogue, which contains 170 pages, will be issued annually. Extra copies of the photographic section can be obtained for showing to customers, the various items being keyed. Part II. of the general list, which contains counter-specialities, supplied to chemists only, is very fully illustrated. Copies can be obtained on application to the Company.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting of this Society, held in Boston, the plan was finally adopted of creating a Division of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. When this proposal was first made a year or so ago it was opposed on the ground that it would compete with the activities of the A.Ph.A., but this fear has now been pretty generally given up as being without very much basis in fact. Professor A. B. Stevens, of the University of Michigan, presided over the meetings of the new Division at the Boston gathering. Professor Remington was present, as well as a number of other prominent pharmacists, and during the week a testimonial banquet was given to Professor Remington by some of the leading men in the Boston trade. It is now generally felt, and hoped, that the action of the American Chemical Society in recognising pharmacy will lend some scientific dignity to the profession.

Winter Session.

Brief Records.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.—Mr. J. Armistead Ray, F.C.S., L.P.S.I., delivered a lecture at 48 Talbot Street, Dublin, on February 25, entitled "A Trip to the Stars," which he illustrated by numerous lantern-slides. The lecturer spoke for over two hours on the wonders and beauties of the heavens. At the close of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ray, who suitably acknowledged the compliment. A roll-top desk has been presented to the Association by Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Northgate Mansions, Gloucester, on Thursday, February 24, Mr. Freshfield Reynolds (President) in the chair. Messrs. W. Barron, F. T. Palmer, J. A. Thomas, J. Ward, W. Minchin, A. J. Wells, H. B. Clarke, H. Hargreaves, W. H. Hampton, W. Marchant, C. H. James, R. Horton, and T. T. Dolman were also present. Mr. Freshfield Reynolds delivered his inaugural presidential address, embracing personal reminiscences which embodied vivid pictures of striking events, expressed in a fluent, easy, and conversant style. Mr. Reynolds has been associated with some of the leading pharmacists and public characters of the past century, including, among others, Thomas Carlyle and his wife, William and Mary Howitt, Michael Faraday, Jacob Bell, the Hanburys, Professors Redwood and Bentley, and many others. All the members were delighted with his remarks, and at the close he was heartily thanked.

Society of Chemical Industry.—A meeting of the Nottingham Section was held at University College, Nottingham, on February 23, Mr. S. J. Pentecost in the chair. Mr. S. R. Trotman, M.A., F.I.C., read a paper on "The Preparation of Glue from Cartilage." He pointed out that most textbooks state that cartilage when hydrolysed yields chondrin. The so-called typical reactions of this substance are that it is precipitated by acids and alum, and that its nitrogen content is 14.4 per cent. The gluemaker assumes this to be correct. Mörner, however, showed that what is generally termed chondrin is probably a mixture of mucin and gelatin. In view of the existing doubt Mr. Trotman repeated the experiments on a larger scale, which he described. The results confirmed those of Mörner, showing conclusively that cartilage contains a mixture of mucin and collagen, and that if the mucin be completely removed the hydrolysis of the residue yields perfectly normal glue or gelatin. He further concluded that glue prepared from cartilage never contains chondrin, but merely mucin, which is one of the causes of foaming. The yield of gelatin from cartilage is very small, a large percentage of insoluble matter remaining. The cartilage (costal) used in the experiments gave only 5.34 per cent. of gelatin, the mucin content being 3.13 per cent. A discussion followed.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Carr Lane, Hull, on March 1, Mr. J. F. Robson (President) in the chair. Correspondence between the Preston Chemists' Association and the Excise authorities was read, in which it was pointed out that it is unnecessary for qualified men to have a wine and spirit licence for wines and spirits sufficiently medicated to be regarded as medicines, provided that directions as to dose, etc., are on the label and clearly indicate that the article is intended for use as a medicine, and not as a beverage. Persons other than qualified chemists and druggists must obtain a licence. Mr. Staning said that the correspondence showed that the Association had taken the right view on this subject, and it was resolved that the Secretary should write to the authorities urging greater vigilance. Dr. Johnson then gave particulars of the voluntary-aid scheme in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, under which he requires three pharmacists and three assistant pharmacists to help in taking charge of the wounded, in case of invasion, from the field to the base hospital, which in the case of Hull would be at Leeds. After some remarks by Mr. Walton regarding the rank of chemists, Dr. Johnson was thanked for his attendance, and consideration of the matter was deferred.

N.U.A.P.—A meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists was held at 14 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, on Monday evening, Mr. Popham presiding. Mr. David Gilmour, of Dunfermline, gave an interesting address. He commenced by complimenting the Union on its progress, and gave encouragement by enumerating the values of such an institution. At the conclusion of this part of his address, Mr. Gilmour offered the advice: "Land yourselves into the Pharmaceutical Society as soon as possible." All the little compliments having been given, the business part of the address was entered on. The first consideration was the effects of the Poisons and Phar-

macy Act. In dealing with this, Mr. Gilmour pointed out that Mr. Rutherford Hill had emphasised that the importance of the Act was in permitting the use of the title "pharmacist" by all registered chemists. Mention of the word "pharmacy" brought about a consideration of the Mercer case, Mr. Gilmour running through its whole history, supplying much information, and giving the Judges' reason for their seemingly unjust verdict. This subject was dismissed with the comment that the two words "pharmacy" and "pharmacist" ought to be coupled together, so that those only who use the latter may legally use the former, on conditions and under safeguards which should be carefully defined. Mr. Gilmour then spoke of the administration of the Act, and showed how the granting of licences is entrusted to a class of men incapable of appreciating its true meaning. It should be entrusted to the Sheriffs, and not to town councillors. The latter part of the address was of a distinctly optimistic turn. There is one thing greater than Acts of Parliament, said Mr. Gilmour, and that is individuality. In this respect the private business greatly differs from the co-operative stores. In the former the assistant has chances of self-development and of establishing acquaintance with the people, which is of service to him when he starts in business, but in the latter there is none. Mr. Stevenson proposed a vote of thanks, and Mr. Boyd seconded this. There was some difference of opinion as to the remarks in regard to stores, and Mr. Gilmour answered points put.

A Photographic Evening.—The members of the Edinburgh C.A. and A. Association spent the evening of February 23 in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Edinburgh, in consideration of photographic matters. First, Mr. S. Paseoe Crowden, Ph.C., dealt lucidly with "The Chemistry of the Photographie Plate," illustrating his remarks with diagrams and equations. Then Mr. A. Blackhurst submitted a series of "Photographie Hints." He spoke about correct exposure-meters, pointing out that meters made in Germany and America are unsuitable for this country. Camera-shutters were next referred to, and he remarked that it is better to over-expose than under-expose. He mentioned the case of an American, visiting Edinburgh and using an expensive "Graflex" camera, who stopped his lens down to F. 32 and set his shutter to $\frac{1}{250}$ second, expecting good pictures. He had the films developed in America—where they do not charge for developing a spool, but only for the number of prints made from it, and when a spool turns out a failure they do not charge for developing. Evidently, said Mr. Blackhurst, someone in America would have to work for nothing when they proceeded to develop the spools, as $\frac{1}{250}$ second exposure in this country in January yields nothing. Mr. Blackhurst recommended clients during the season to stop their cameras at F. 16 and expose for $\frac{1}{25}$ second. He then spoke on development, expressing preference for old-fashioned pyro-soda or, perhaps better still, pyro-metol, according to the "Imperial" formula. The developer is best at a temperature of 60° to 65° F. A good plan is to place an ordinary clay-pipe shank on the top of the ruby lamp so that the shank becomes heated. Should any part of the plate be under-exposed, by blowing through the heated shank upon the spot the temperature is raised and the development of the spot is hastened. For negatives, lantern-slides, and development-papers the following acid fixing-bath instantly stops development, remains clear, and clears away all stains from both negatives and developed prints: Sodium hyposulphite, 4; potassium metabisulphite, 1; water, 20. This should be used at a temperature of 65° F. The various stages in the production of the positive were also fully described. The papers were discussed by Messrs. Rowland, Forret, Cowie, Hill, Tait, Dodds, Irvine, and Brown (President).

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel on Friday, February 25. Present: Messrs. Boothroyd (President), Sankey, Laurie, Greenwood, Johnson, Smithurst, Parker, Huddart, Rosenzweig, and Bailey (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary reported that the membership had increased to thirty-seven. There had been six monthly meetings, with an average attendance of ten. The sale and exchange branch is still under consideration, awaiting a favourable opportunity for a full evening's discussion. The apprentices' examination held in 1909 was successful, but an insufficient number had come forward for 1910. The hours of closing had been fairly well adhered to by the members. There was an increase in the funds at the bank. The report also referred to the general work of the Association, and with reference to special activities Mr. Bailey dealt briefly with the assistance given by individual members in guaranteeing sums of money to the Aviation Fund, thirty-three guineas having been promised. The candidates at the recent election had been interviewed by a deputation from the Association, which was successful in gaining the promise of each candidate in the

event of their election to give their support to any measure brought forward in Parliament in the interests of pharmacists. The Treasurer (Mr. Greenwood) presented his balance-sheet. Mr. J. W. Huddart was voted to the chair at this point, and moved an omnibus vote of thanks to the retiring officers. This was seconded by Mr. Smithurst and carried with acclamation. Mr. F. Boothroyd was then re-elected President, and thanked the members. The following were also elected: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Huddart and Withers; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Greenwood; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. J. Bailey; committee, Messrs. Laurie, Sankey, Parker, Smithurst, and Johnson; auditors, Messrs. Lowe and Turver. At the conclusion of the annual meeting Mr. J. Laurie reported on the interview with Parliamentary candidates, as noted in the Secretary's report. It was decided to approve of the proposed "Shopping Week" in Blackpool, and Messrs. Laurie, Boothroyd, Johnson, and Bailey were appointed a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions from members, while Messrs. Boothroyd and Bailey were appointed as delegates to the "Shopping Week Committee." A letter from the Preston Association was read, and discussion on it deferred to the next meeting. A letter of sympathy with Mr. Withers on the serious illness of his son was ordered to be sent.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

An evening Conference of the members of this Society took place at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on March 2. The attendance was poor, but the lecture was of exceptional interest. Mr. F. S. Horsey (E. G. Wood & Co., Queen Street, E.C.) read a paper entitled "Recent Progress in Optical Projection." He began with a retrospect of the history of the optical lantern from the time of Kircher, in the seventeenth century, to animatography. The modern lantern comprises three factors: (1) Illuminant, (2) condenser, (3) objective. The illuminants were summarised as follows, the figures indicating the candle-power obtained: 4-wick paraffin (130 c.p.); incandescent spirit lamps employing a mantle (72 c.p.); incandescent gas (75 c.p.); acetylene (120 to 240 c.p., according to the number of burners); blow-through limelight (400 c.p.); mixed oxy-hydrogen jet (700 to 2,000 c.p.); electric lamps on the Nernst principle (2,000 c.p.); arc-lamps (1,000 to 5,000 c.p.). The Radax lamp, on the Nernst principle, was demonstrated. This lamp has three filaments, and, with a current of 100 volts, illuminates a disc of 12 to 15 feet at a distance of 100 feet.

The condenser generally used is the Herschel, comprising a double-convex lens next the slide, and a meniscus lens next the source of light. The condenser employed in this country is a 4-in., which covers the standard English lantern-slide. The objective consists of a lens whose purpose is to bring the rays of light to a focus and project them on to the screen. In the modern lantern the objective consists of a double achromatic combination, the outer or front lens being an achromatic plano-convex lens and the inner or back lens consisting of two lenses—an unequi-convex and a meniscus concave lens. The Petzval system of mounting the lens is adopted in modern lanterns of standard make.

Mr. Horsey then handed round the various jets, explaining their construction and uses. He also exhibited a searchlight apparatus with parabolic reflector, such as is employed at pageants and in theatres. An interesting novelty was a series of double and triple photographs by the Beard process. These show a different photograph according to the angle at which they are viewed. The lecturer then, by means of the lantern, exhibited the advances that have been made in the manufacture of lantern-slides. Some exquisite examples of Tissot's and Hole's work were shown, as well as reproductions in colour of well-known pictures. The wide range of subjects was demonstrated by specimens of slides illustrating various sciences, arts, and travel. Considerable interest was excited by comparing modern and older slides of the same subjects. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. Refreshments and conversation filled in the rest of the evening.

LEUCORRHOEA.—A useful douche in cases of leucorrhœa is one consisting of 1 grain of hydrochloride of quinine dissolved in warm boric-acid solution. The drug may also be employed in the form of pessaries 2 or 3 grains in each, with a glycolgelatin basis; in this hazeline may be used instead of water.—*Hospital*.

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 3.

BUSINESS conditions remain practically the same as indicated in previous reports. There have been a fair number of price-alterations, most of which are in favour of buyers. The chief is a reduction of 5s. per bottle in quicksilver, which is not surprising, as the margin between first- and second-hand prices has been wide for some weeks past, added to which, arrivals have taken place from several quarters other than Spain. Mercurials follow with a penny reduction. Prices of a few fine chemicals, on revision, are now available at lower rates, these including sulphonol, jalapin, podophyllum resin, and camphor monobrom. Araroba and chrysarobin, on the other hand, are dearer. New Norwegian cod-liver oil is now offered at lower prices in several directions, fishing prospects having brightened, although it must be said that the output so far is considerably less than last year. Cape aloes has been cleared from first hands, arrivals being almost nil this week, and fine dragon's blood has also been sold at firm rates. Higher rates have been paid for Soudan acacia to arrive. Ipecacuanha and opium are firm. The principal changes are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acacia gum (new crop)	Ammonia sulphate	Camphor monobrom.	Ext. cannab. ind.
Araroba	Star-anised oil (c.i.f.)	Canary seed	Jalapin
Chrysarobin	Turmeric	Cod-liver oil (Norw.)	Mercurials
Cinnamon (fine)		Peppermint oil	Quicksilver
Juniper berries		Podophyllum resin	Sulphonol

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 2.—The cod-fishing in the Lofoten district shows an improvement at some places. The market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is quiet but firm, at the equivalent of 90s. per barrel c.i.f.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is quiet and unchanged at \$5.45 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Cascara sagrada is unaltered. Curaçao aloes in cases has advanced to 8c. Damiana-leaves are lower at 40c. Peppermint oil in tins is easier at \$2 per lb. for Wayne County. Jalap has declined to 22c. Copaiba balsam is steady at 42c., and Canada balsam is lower at \$5 per gal.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is rather quieter just now, both on home and export account, and what business is being done is mainly confined to near delivery. Prices, however, are steadily maintained without material fluctuations.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market continues very firm, and a fair amount of business has already been done for March delivery at advanced prices. Present nearest figures are: Beckton, 12l. 3s. 9d. to 12l. 5s.; Beckton terms, 12l.; London, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 12l.; Leith, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 3s. 9d.; Hull, 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l.; and Liverpool, 12l. 2s. 6d.

BARIUM PRODUCTS continue to move at a fair average rate, and there are no alterations of special note to be recorded in values. The position of the mineral carbonate of barytes or witherite continues as lately reported, the possible supplies for some time to come being already fully sold. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, has

scarcely been moving so well, but it remains steady at 6l. 10s. to 7l. 5s. per ton in usual casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, 37s. 6d. to 90s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium is a little irregular just at present, and prices are a trifle lower at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. per ton for ordinary refined coarse or fine crystals in casks. Precipitated carbonate of barium, in better request and steady at 6l. to 7l. per ton in bags. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton. Hydrate of barium, purest crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, solid, in 6 to 7 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 14l. per ton, and crushed in special drums about 3 cwt. each, 15l. 5s. to 15l. 10s. per ton.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS continue in normal demand without pressure. Hydrate of strontia crystals in casks, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14l.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. per ton.

Manchester Chemical-market.

March 1.

The quietude already noted in heavy chemicals continues, but there is no particular change to note in values. If anything, the feeling is steady in this department. There is a good demand for ammonia alkali, and soda crystals are steady, both at late rates. Caustic soda remains firm. Sulphate of copper is uncertain, although more business is being done, but so far as holders are concerned the demand is disappointing. Brown acetate of lime and arsenic are firm. Prussiate of potash and soda are on the weaker side. There is not much change to report in coal-tar products except that there has been a relapse in sulphate of ammonia, which is quoted 11l. 3s. 9d. to 11l. 6s. 3d. per ton on rails Manchester. Benzols and carbolic acid are fairly steady.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ALCOHOL.—The "Centrale" announces that its basis prices remain unchanged. The sale price for prima spirit, delivered free Berlin, for March delivery (1910) is 46.60m., March-May 46.90m., March-September 47.70m.

CHLOROFORM.—Makers who have for some time past kept to a uniform price have now to encounter the competition of a new maker, which has led to a general fall in prices to 175m. per 100 kilos. in wholesale quantities.

CITRIC ACID.—The Hamburg market is steady, and sales have taken place at 2.77½m. and 2.80m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA.—The steady tendency of the Hamburg market continues unchanged, or has been further increased by new export demand. Present quotations are about 10.75m. per kilo.

SANTONIN.—Both for santonin and worm-seed no interest whatever is shown, and second-hands offer at cheaper rates than the monopoly.

TARTARIC ACID.—German makers maintain their quotations, which are often so low that they are incapable of further reduction. French and Italian makes are being offered in Hamburg, duty paid, at 185m. and 195m. per 100 kilos. for lead-free.

THYMOL.—Reports from manufacturing sources state that only a few large lots of thymol have been temporarily quoted at 11m., owing to exceptional circumstances. The understanding between producers is in no wise disturbed, and the official price of 13m. continues to be observed.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Steady, at 3½d. per lb. for 34° to 35° C., at 3¾d. for 40° C. ice crystals, and at 4¾d. for 40° detached crystals (B.P.) in bulk quantities.

ACONITE.—For good German 50s. per cwt. is asked.

ALOES.—The market for Cape aloes has now been practically cleared from first hands, some thirty cases having been sold at up to 33s. to 33s. 6d. for prime firsts. Only ten packages have arrived from the Cape this week. Good livery Curaçao in cases still remains very scarce on the spot. There have been no arrivals of Curaçao; 25 boxes will be offered next week, consisting of part

livery and part capey; Socotrine in kegs has been selling at from 85s. to 90s.

ANISEED.—There is a fair business passing in Russian at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for ordinary to good on the spot.

ARAROA has been advanced by 2d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BUCHU.—The s.s. *Saxon* has arrived with 42 packages from Cape Town, but the bulk are in transit to the U.S.A. Sellers of round green on the spot quote 2s. per lb.

CALUMBA remains scarce, with washed sorts offering at 35s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China for shipment is quoted at 139s. 6d. c.i.f., basis 93 per cent. pure, and at 136s. 6d. c.i.f. usual fair merchantable quality.

CAMPHOR MONOBROM has been reduced by 3d. per lb., dealers offering at 4s. net.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is quiet but steady at 1s. 6½d. per lb. for slabs, 1s. 7d. for 1 oz. and 1s. 7½d. for ¼ oz. tablets; slabs have been sold for April-May shipment at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is dull of sale, and the recent rise in price is not maintained. Ordinary qualities are quoted 43s. to 46s., good 48s. to 55s., and fine Spanish 65s. to 75s. per quarter.

CAPSICUMS were cheaper at auction, where 20 bags of fine large red Nyasaland sold at 54s.

CARAWAY-SEED is unchanged at 30s. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on March 23 will consist of 8,556 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid, 593 cases and 644 bales Succirubra, making a total of 9,773 packages; 345 packages Java coca-leaves will also be offered. The first-hand stock of cinchona at Amsterdam on March 2 consisted of 3,901 packages Government and 16,613 packages private bark, or 20,514 packages in all.

CINNAMON.—The first quarterly auctions of this year were held last Monday, and consisted of 320 bales. There was good competition for the finer qualities, and these sold at steady rates to occasionally ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer; but the lower grades were difficult to dispose of, and were about 1d. per lb. cheaper on the average. Of worked descriptions 183 bales were offered, and were sold at and after the auction at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for fine firsts, 11d. to 1s. 1d. for good, and 9½d. to 10d. for fair; at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for fine seconds, at 10d. to 11d. for good, and 8d. to 9½d. for fair; at 11½d. to 1s. for fine thirds, and 7½d. to 9½d. for fair to good; fourths at 7d. to 8d. per lb. Of ordinary unworked, 58 bales offered were bought in, and of 80 bales common hard only 18 sold at 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. Only 50 bags chips sold at 2½d. per lb., 53 bags pieces and chips at 4d., and 25 bags good chippings at 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction 11 cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb. for bright picked. Privately Zanzibar has been a rising market, and a moderate business has been done, including fair on the spot at 5½d. to 5½d., March-April delivery at 5½d., June-August at 5½d. to 5½d., and August-October at 5½d. For arrival the sales include February-April shipment at 5½d. to 5½d. and March-May at 5½d. to 5½d. c.i.f., d/w.

COLOCYNTH.—Sales of Persian pulp have been made at from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

CORIANDER-SEED is in fair demand, but prices are unaltered at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. for common and 10s. to 10s. 6d. for fair to good Morocco of last year's crop.

CUMIN-SEED.—More business has been done lately in this article at steady prices; common to good Morocco at 32s. to 35s. per cwt.

DILL-SEED has been sold at 11s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The remaining seven cases of fine fiery Singapore lump in auction have now been cleared at 11l. 10s. per cwt., and more is wanted, but unobtainable.

FENUGREEK-SEED is scarce and dear; a sale is reported at 11s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for fair Morocco, and it is difficult to get any offers for shipment at the moment.

GALLS.—Persian blue are quoted 62s. 6d. spot.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made at 28s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Good to fine Siam pipe is held at from 14l. 10s. to 14l. 15s. per cwt., and mixed at 14l. to 14l. 5s. There has been a fair trade demand.

GINGER.—In Liverpool, sales include 150 bags Sierra Leone from the quay at 39s. 6d. per cwt. in transit. At the London auction 393 packages Cochín and Calicut were bought in at firm prices, including unsorted Calicut at 62s., rough brown ditto at 52s., and good bright washed Cochín at 52s.

GUM ACACIA.—To arrive higher prices have been paid for Soudan gum, business having been done up to 29s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for new crop. East Indian Ghatti is practically unobtainable, it being difficult to obtain quotations for arrival. Senegal gum is also scarce, with business in Bas de Fleuve description at 31s. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux.

HONEY.—Sales of Californian have been made in Liverpool at 44s. per cwt. in cases.

INDIARUBBER is firm and dearer, fine hard Para closing at 9s. 2d. value; a fair business has been done for March-April and April-May delivery at 8s. 10d. to 9s. 2d.; soft fine is quoted sellers 8s. 10½d.; fine plantation is worth from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 10d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA is firmly held, there being practically nothing available of Matto Grosso from first-hands; dealers quote 8s. to 8s. 3d. Cartagena is quiet at 5s. 6d.; seventeen bales of this description have arrived.

JALAPIN has been reduced by 2s. per lb. to 25s. net.

JUNIPER BERRIES have been advanced to 21s. per cwt. spot. Arrivals are fairly heavy, but mostly go to one holder.

LIME JUICE.—Concentrated West Indian is firm, with small sales reported at 18l. 5s.

LINSEED continues scarce; good clean qualities realise 66s. to 68s. per quarter.

MERCURIALS.—In consequence of the 5s. reduction in quicksilver, prices of mercurials are 1d. per lb. lower, being as follows: White precipitate, 3s. 5d.; corrosive sublimate, 2s. 9½d.; calomel, 3s. 1½d.; red precipitate, 3s. 5d.; yellow oxide, 3s. 7½d.; white sulphate, 2s. 9½d.; sulphuret with sulphur, 2s. 9½d. per lb. for assorted lots of under 2 cwt.

MORPHINE.—Prices are well maintained, and, if anything, are tending firmer; makers' price for hydrochlor. powder in several thousand oz. lots is 7s. 9d. net.

MUSK.—Steady; no Pile I. Tonquin blue skin is offered. Old style is firmly held at 54s. for Pile I. and 35s. for Pile III. China Cabardine is quiet at 25s. and Russian at 19s. per oz.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—Small spot sales have been made at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d. and to arrive a fair business has lately been done at 4s. 1½d. per lb. c.i.f. for "Red ship," but up to 4s. 3½d. c.i.f. was quoted at the end of last week.

OIL, CASSIA, is steady at 3s. 11d. for 80 to 85 per cent., 3s. 9d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. 7½d. for 70 to 75 per cent.; to arrive a fair business has been done, including 3s. 6d. for 80 to 85 per cent., 3s. 4d. for 75 to 80 per cent.,

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon in drums has been sold at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d., and cases are quoted 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive 11½d. c.i.f. London has been paid for March-May shipment.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Although the fishing remains poor, an easier feeling is evident in several quarters, there being offers of new Norwegian oil at 90s., while others maintain their prices at 92s. and 95s. per barrel c.i.f. London, and on the spot holders ask from 87s. to 90s. as to brand. The demand has slackened down and buyers hold aloof, as is not unusual when weaker signs are shown.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 28 that during the last half of the week the weather was favourable to the fishing all over the coast, and in some places the catch was rather satisfactory. The most remarkable feature is, however, the reports of good prospects for the eastern part of Lofoten, where the cod has not appeared for many years. It will be remembered that during the last few years the fishing in Lofoten was concentrated in a few places

in West Lofoten that were over-crowded with fishing-boats, and it will be understood that these were not favourable circumstances to the development of the fishing fleet. If, therefore, the general hope of an East Lofoten fishing should be realised, it would certainly mean a considerable increase of the output in Lofoten. The official reports give the following figures for the Norwegian fishing up to February 23:

	1908	1909	1910
Catch of cod (millions) ...	7.3	7.7	7.6
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	17,000	8,300	5,600
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	3,600	3,800	3,800

The size and fatness of the liver is about the same as at the time of our last report. The market tendency has changed with the state of weather and fishing. Prices have dropped from 96s. c.i.f. to 90s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, and buyers are to-day cautious and waiting events. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,700 barrels, against 2,300 barrels at the same date of 1909.

A London advice dated February 23 states that the reports are somewhat contradictory, some refiners refusing to reduce their last prices, while others show an inclination to make concessions. On the whole, the tendency appears to be slightly weaker, although there is no apparent reason for this except that the weather is calmer. The catch is still very unsatisfactory in Western Lofoten, where very high prices have been paid. In Eastern Lofoten the prospects are still fair, and all depends on the weather. A few days of stormy weather would undoubtedly cause a further rise. The official statistics up to February 26, 1910, are as follows:

	Fish	Livers	Yield of
	(hect.)	(hect.)	oil (hect.)
Lofoten catch ...	1,700,000	455	1,567
Whole country ...	7,500,000	3,754	6,501

At the corresponding period of 1910 the catch for the whole country was 7,700,000, the livers for raw oils being 3,823 hect., and the yield of steam-refined oil being 9,593 hect., or 3,092 hect. or 2,500 barrels less.

OIL, LIME.—West Indian distilled is quiet at 1s. 6d. per lb. for good, and hand-pressed is from 5s. 9d. to 6s.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet, with a slightly easier tendency, good brands of Wayne County offering at from 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; and unbranded oil, which is freely offered, is obtainable at less. H.G.H. is quoted 10s. 9d., and *Todd's* at 10s. 3d., per lb.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is practically unchanged on the week, closing at 33s. (East Indian 15s. extra) and at 33s. 6d. in barrels. *Cottonseed* is slightly firmer at 29s. 6d. for crude on the spot, 30s. for ordinary pale refined, and 32s. 6d. for sweet refined. *Soya bean* is about 3d. firmer, closing at 27s. 6d. on the spot, naked. *Rope* is quiet and unchanged at 26s. 6d. for ordinary brown crude, at 28s. 6d. for British refined in casks, and at 26s. for Jamba. *Cochin Coconut* is 6d. to 1s. firmer at 45s., and Ceylon has improved by 6d., closing at 42s. per cwt. Spot *Turpentine* is materially higher on the week, American closing at 42s. 9d. per cwt., and at 43s. for April delivery.

OLIBANUM.—The small stocks on the spot are held at very firm rates. No supplies are coming forward to this market, and for the time being India is not sending consignments.

OPIUM has been an irregular market, but somewhat firmer at the close, as sales of Persian have been made to-day at 17s. 6d. per lb. spot; arrival prices are of no interest for the time being. Good Turkey druggists' is obtainable at 15s. 6d. per lb. spot, but the London stock is extremely small.

Writing on February 18, a Smyrna correspondent reports an advance of fully 6d. per lb., with few sellers of eligible material. For stuff yielding from 10½ to 11 per cent., buyers must be prepared to pay fully 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d., and even at these figures no appreciable quantity can be found. Holders of small stock of the rich Karahissar druggists still existing can well afford to hold out. Sales this week amount to 28 cases at 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d., as to crop and quality. The arrivals to date amount to 1,904 cases, against 2,020 at same period last year.

Writing on February 26, a Smyrna correspondent states that the sales amount to 26 cases Karahissar, of which 20 were for London at 132 to 135 piastres, or 14s. 11d. c.i.f. Sales in Constantinople took place at a still higher rate, and have steadied the market, and as the stock there does not exceed

120 cases, holders have taken heart, and are maintaining their position.

PEPPER (BLACK).—At auction 102 bags Singapore were bought in at 4½d., 40 bags Trang (weight 6 lb.) at 5d., and 310 bags Alleppy at 4d. to 4½d. Privately the market to arrive is dearer, the sales including April-June shipment at 3½d. to 4½d. and buyers. The spot price of fair Singapore is 4½d.

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction 30 cases fine bold Singapore were bought in at 9d., fair ditto in bags at 7½d. to 7¼d., and good Muntok at 7½d. Privately the market for arrival is firmer, the sales including April-June shipment at 6½d. to 6¾d., c.i.f. d/w and buyers. Privately fair Singapore is quoted on the spot at 6½d.

PODOPHYLLUM RESIN has been reduced by 3d. per lb. to 11s. net.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers reduced their price by 5s. per bottle on Tuesday, and now quote 9l. 5s., second-hands offering at 9l. 2s. 6d. Several lots have arrived from Mexico, Italy, and the United States this week, which is regarded as the cause of the reduction. Mercurials are 1d. per lb. lower.

QUININE remains unaltered at 7d. per oz. for German in bulk from second hands. The imports into London during February amounted to 174,800 oz., and the deliveries to 47,200 oz., leaving a stock on February 28 of 3,435,872 oz., against 3,323,936 oz. in 1909. At the auction of quinine held at Amsterdam on February 25, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. were sold at an average price of 10.72fl. per kilo., against 11fl. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on March 11, and will also consist of 1,417½ kilos.

SALAP.—A small parcel has been sold at 2s. 9d. per lb., and more is available at this figure.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise 25 bales Lima-Jamaica, 12 bales red native, but no grey Jamaica.

SULPHONAL is easier, by about 3d. per lb., crystals or powder offering at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. net as to quantity.

TRAGACANTH.—Druggists' white flake is worth from 16l., but very little of the finest quality, which is worth 16l. 10s., is obtainable.

TURMERIC is dearer, 22s. having been paid for good finger, and 24s. is now wanted. *Cochin split bulbs* are firm at 15s. (paid), to 16s., and of Bengal the recent sales include 200 bags February-March at 16s. per cwt. c.i.f., the spot market being bare.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—A fair business has been done in waxy grey at 85s. for spot parcels of five tons and upwards.

The Thorium Syndicate.

An instructive illustration in the ways of trusts is furnished in a study of the recent operations of the Thorium Syndicate. The growth of the incandescent-mantle trade led to an attempt on the part of certain suppliers of thorium nitrate to "corner" supplies. By arbitrary operations in the market the syndicate were able either to absorb smaller dealers or to compel them to withdraw their opposition altogether. Having done this, the syndicate raised their prices, and remained masters of the situation so long as independent supplies of monazite sand were unobtainable. But the monopoly was not destined to remain permanently, for the manufacturers of incandescent mantles utilised some portion of their resources in endeavours to discover other sources of supply, with a success that bids fair to put an end to the dictatorial attitude of the syndicate in regard to prices. The first serious competition was encountered from the German Incandescent Gas Co. (Auer Gesellschaft), who succeeded in securing 7,000 tons of monazite sand, and established new thorium works in Wissensee. About the same time the Vienna firm of Kreidl & Heller and the Reihersstieg works, in Hamburg, also acquired large quantities of monazite sand, while last year the English Welsbach Co. acquired the Atzgersdorf thorium works, and opened hostilities on the syndicate by reducing their prices of thorium nitrate to 22m., and subsequently to 16m. per kilo., though the cost price was estimated at about 18m. In the course of a few days the Welsbach Co. sold 66,000 kilos. of thorium nitrate, or about one-quarter of the world's annual consumption. This company raised their prices shortly afterwards; but the syndicate will be obliged to reduce their quotations to those now offered by competitive companies. It is possible that the

syndicate will arrive at some understanding with their competitors, and that in the result the price of thorium nitrate will be raised to the former level of 32m. to 40m. per kilo

Government Cinchona Plantations in Java.

The 1903 report of the Department of Agriculture in Java contains the usual section relating to the condition and working of the Government cinchona-plantations. This portion of the report is summarised and commented on by Dr. van Gorkom in the "Indische Mercur" of January 25 and February 1, and from these sources the following points of general interest are taken. The total number of plants of all kinds in the open plantations at the end of the year was 5,634,000, a decrease of 212,000 on the previous year, due mainly to the fact that the last quarter of the year was too wet for planting out. This falling-off was to be made good as rapidly as possible in 1909. The "hybrids 253" were replaced by "Ledgers," because the former produce less bark, and the quinine-content of this bark was found to decrease with the age of the plants. Throughout the plantations the tendency seems to be to replace "Succirubra" and "hybrids" by "Ledgers." In the ravines at Malawar "Succirubras" have been replaced by "Ledger" grafts or hybrids on the best ground, and by "Robusta" grafts on the poorer ground. The displaced "Succirubras" have been replanted at Kawah-Tjiwidei and Oost-Tjibietoeng, where they grow better. The nurseries contained at the end of 1908 3,406,000 plants, in the form of seedlings, or young plants in nursery beds, this being a decrease of 86,000 on the previous year. The report contains an excellent photograph of the 500 "Ledger" plants raised from Moens' first importation of "Ledger" seed, which are still in existence at Malawar. Two sales of "Ledger" seed took place during the year, at which thirty and fifty packets, each of 25 grams, were sold at 22fl. and 18fl. respectively. The seed harvest during the year was unsatisfactory, and the sales realised only 12,815fl. In 1904 experiments on the distances apart at which cinchona should be planted were started at Tjikapoendoeng, and of the spacings tried—viz., 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 3 by 4½, and 4 by 4 ft.—it has been found that the first has given the most remunerative results in the four years that have now elapsed. The generally accepted view that "Ledger" grafts on hybrid seedlings are less disease-resistant than "Ledger" grafts on Succirubra seedlings is not held by the Department of Agriculture, and it is thought to be due to the use in private plantations of inferior hybrid seedlings for grafting-purposes. The maintenance-cost per acre was unusually high, due to the strenuous efforts made to bring the plantations into the best possible condition. Weeding has been practised to a much greater extent than heretofore, and the uprooted weeds have been dug into the soil to form humus or have been used as a surface-mulch. That ubiquitous pest of the Tropics, "alang-alang" grass, gave much trouble. On the whole, the plantations were fairly free from diseases and pests. Dr. Rant's experiments on *Corticium javanicum*, of which an account was given in the *C. & D.*, November 13, 1909, p. 747, were carried out at Rioenggoenoeng.

The bark-harvest amounted to 920,086 half-kilos, of which 628,676 was sent to Amsterdam, 289,965 was sold to the Bandung Factory, and 1,445 to the Dutch East Indian Medical Service. About 50,000 kilos. was reserved, to prevent undue reduction of price. The average quinine-sulphate content of the exported bark was 7.29 per cent., and that of the bark sent to Bandung 6.08 per cent. The net profit on bark sold at Amsterdam was 276,361.16fl. Factory bark brought on the average 0.25fl., and pharmaceutical bark 0.30fl. per half-kilo. During the year an American firm asked for samples of bark rich in quinine, for which they were willing to pay above the normal price. Dr. van Gorkom seems to think the American firm were "pulling the Department's leg," but the Department took the inquiry seriously, and as a result the report contains four and a half pages of tables giving the results of quinine determinations. The best material for this purpose is the young root bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*, which should be harvested and sold separately. A large number of analyses of "Robusta" barks were also made, and the Department is of opinion that, though this material yields less quinine than "Ledger" bark, it is so much cheaper to raise that it may be desirable to devote more attention to it in the future. Dr. van Gorkom, however, thinks this a reactionary policy, not justified by past experience of "Robusta" bark. Analyses of barks from trees which had died, were diseased, or had been struck by lightning, were made, and the results showed no diminution in alkaloidal content. The bark from such trees is, however, difficult to strip. Some "Ledger" and hybrid barks again gave very high results, ranging from 10.05 to 15.02 per cent. of quinine sulphate. As showing the influence of rich soil, it was found that six-year-old "graft W3" bark on good ground at Tirta-

sari gave 10.24 per cent. quinine sulphate, against 7.46 per cent. for bark from the same grafts on old, poor ground.

Microchemical researches on the formation of alkaloids in cinchona-bark have been continued. The chief points regarded as established by the results are: (1) That quinine is first formed both in stem and root-bark, and afterwards quinidine; (2) that the alkaloids are waste products, not first products, of assimilation; and (3) that the influence of light on alkaloid-formation is slight. The last two conclusions are in flat contradiction of Dr. Lotsy's results, which have been generally accepted until now. The last part of the report deals with the ravages of harmful insects, such as thrips, beetles, and helopeltis; fungoid diseases, such as canker, root-disease, and various moulds (including mosaic disease); and lastly rodents, which eat the young shoots and seeds. In a short appendix a note is given of the work carried on at the Public Testing-station for Cinchona at Salatiga. Here insect-pests and fungoid diseases are identified for planters, and investigations on the spread of, and preventive measures against, such diseases are carried on.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February 1910, and to the stocks on February 23:

	February		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	205	184	715	454	653	336.
".....gourds	—	—	209	1,270	—	—
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	74	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	739	949	4,888	5,634	838	1,857
Balsams.....cks.	40	133	234	335	40	263
Calumba.....bgs.	40	22	71	128	43	23
Camphor.....pkgs.	2,018	918	3,057	780	2,775	2,334
Cardamoms.....	351	356	1,815	824	824	774
Cassia.....	35	5	440	535	45	11
Cascara sagrada tons.	589	274	5,022	4,436	949	650
Cinchona.....pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocculus indicus ..	13	65	411	865	57	131
Cochineal.....bgs.	—	—	1	133	—	—
Cubebs.....	17	35	108	94	31	52
Dragon's blood pkgs.	12	12	1,464	1,121	239	278
Galls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniacum ..	143	65	435	284	280	198
Animi.....	231	653	4,904	4,798	530	1,510
Arabic.....	22	92	223	1,064	91	171
Asafetida.....	172	164	1,271	1,064	367	361
Benzoin.....	1,854	4,216	20,497	23,333	6,055	7,611
Copal.....	378	521	5,683	3,404	1,289	826
Damar.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galbanum ..	21	30	123	137	37	46
Gamboge.....	—	1	50	77	—	4
Guaiaacum ..	13	31	335	458	50	77
Kauri .. tons net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kino.....pkgs.	22	3	34	10	22	7
Mastic.....	92	32	305	389	119	67
Myrrh, E.I....	4	18	198	1,253	229	128
Olibanum ..	73	105	276	583	148	195
Sandarac.....	380	542	2,807	4,300	1,184	1,369
Tragacanth....	683	574	612	438	1,215	1,217
Indiarubber.....tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena .. pkgs.	33	44	53	30	49	53
E.I.	—	4	19	4	—	25
Matto Grosso ..	—	10	45	95	4	44
Minas.....	—	12	8	31	3	12
Jalap.....bbs.	—	11	—	4	8	15
Nuxvomica .. pkgs.	141	74	1,302	828	141	125
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	7	45	54	—	23
*Cassia.....	—	51	51	118	—	6
Castor.....pkgs.	61	71	111	217	117	112
Cocnut.....tons	114	67	205	63	144	124
Olive.....pkgs.	631	368	1,431	1,711	814	550
Palm.....tons	—	1	6	7	—	1
Quinine.....lb.	10,925	2,950	214,742	207,746	21,875	12,254
Rhubarb.....cs.	117	74	570	722	227	138
Sarsaparilla .. bbs.	38	52	531	361	162	109
Senna.....pkgs.	563	1,022	1,278	815	1,538	1,264
Shellac.....cs.	5,932	3,406	64,118	44,975	14,898	7,027
Turmeric.....tons	41	46	231	241	16	67
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees' .. pkgs.	194	663	1,252	1,336	549	1,003
Vegetable.....cs.	66	97	1,090	411	516	193

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

Essential Oils of the British Pharmacopœia.

SIR,—We have read with interest the paper by Messrs. Hill and Umney in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of February 12, and we agree that the most important considerations to be kept in mind in framing the monographs of the Pharmacopœia should be to obtain the maximum of therapeutical value. We consider, further, that the Pharmacopœia should not be burdened superfluously, and should not mention articles of no value for therapeutical purposes—that is to say, it should not contain essential oils which in the modern sense are of use only for perfuming-purposes, even although they are used in certain instances for aromatising medical substances and preparations. This, as premised, should be the rule, even if a few exceptions may be admitted. Instead of cajuput oil and eucalyptus oil, only cineol should be mentioned; instead of clove oil, eugenol only; instead of oil of mustard, allyl thiocyanate; instead of oil of cinnamon, cinnamic aldehyde; instead of oil of sandalwood, santalol only; instead of oil of peppermint, menthol; and instead of oil of aniseed and oil of fennel, anethol only. The corresponding essential oils should be set quite aside from the Pharmacopœia and regarded as fancy articles. Other Pharmacopœias have already adopted this method. As exceptions could be admitted, perhaps, oil of lemon, oil of orange, and Mitcham oil of peppermint, though all these are of value only as flavour and perfume, but of no use in any definite therapeutical direction. To illustrate our point, we may instance East Indian sandalwood oil, which is a varying natural combination of—

1. A terpene of varying levogyric rotation, prejudicial medicinally.
2. A sesquiterpene of varying levogyric rotation, prejudicial medicinally.
3. Santalol of varying levogyric rotation, and formed of at least two different isomers of recognised equal therapeutical action.
4. Santalyl esters of varying levogyric rotation, varying combination, and varying therapeutical action.
5. Tere-santalic acid of varying levogyric rotation and not yet recognised therapeutical action, which, however, in comparison with santalol, is certainly prejudicial.
6. Esters of the aforesaid acid giving all the variations as the acid itself.
7. Santalphenol of varying levogyric action, and, if pure, of a very caustic nature; therapeutical action unknown as yet, but, compared with santalol, certainly prejudicial.

Between all these chemically different substances there is only one of constant therapeutical value—viz., santalol. As to how the therapeutical value of sandalwood oil should be ascertained now (as per the actual monograph of the Pharmacopœia), among other characteristics, from a certain degree of levogyric action (16°) is incomprehensible. The levogyric action of sandalwood oil depends by no means alone upon the levogyric action of santalol, which is the sole constituent of therapeutical value, but also upon the levogyric action of the other components, which are indifferent or prejudicial as far as the therapeutical value is concerned. The component santalol, however, as ascertained nowadays, exists in different isomers which are identical in therapeutical sense; yet they have a different levogyric action. Consequently, it must be said that the levogyric action of sandalwood oil has nothing to do with its therapeutical value, and no satisfactory conclusion can be inferred from this factor. We give this as an

example of the wrong way of fixing standards for essential oils, and in order to demonstrate that the authors try to reach their object in some cases with insufficient data. *Mutatis mutandis*, the example given refers to all essential oils and their therapeutically efficacious constituents. Anyhow, the strict practice of the principle pronounced by the authors would forward a progressive simplification and remove plenty of insignificant and injudicious controversies. Yours faithfully,

Hamburg.

FRANZ FRITZSCHE & Co.

SIR,—The paper by Messrs. Chas. A. Hill and John C. Umney on "The Essential Oils of the Pharmacopœia" marks with another milestone the progress of the essential-oil industry, and fully to realise how far we have advanced one has but to turn back to the Pharmacopœia of 1885. In the monographs on essential oils practically no chemical and but few physical characters were given, the definition "distilled in Britain" sufficing then to safeguard against the productions of the wilful adulterator. The deletion of this stipulation in the 1898 edition widened the field for the buyer, but it increased his risks, while the new "Characters and Tests" have not always afforded him adequate protection. In this connection the present position of sandalwood oil at once suggests itself as a typical example. We must, however, accept things as they are, endeavouring to checkmate with greater skill the arts of the sophisticator; and therefore a tendency towards more stringent tests must necessarily characterise the revision of the Pharmacopœia. We note with pleasure the authors' acceptance within proper limits of "normal and natural distillates" as standards for the Pharmacopœia monographs: it is in agreement with the policy which our firm has advocated for over half a century. Our experience has always been that the best essential oils are the product of good raw material, and that the use of poor drugs, herbs, or spices usually involves subsequent "rectification" of the product with its attendant losses and extra cost. In response to Messrs. Hill and Umney's request for a discussion on the points raised in their communication, we submit the following as the results of our experience:

Oilum Anethi.—The results of the distillation of English dill grown on our farms indicate that the relative proportions between the carvone and terpenes vary somewhat from season to season, as weather conditions affect the ripening of the fruit. We consider that s.g. 0.900 to 0.920, opt. rot. $+70^\circ$ to $+80^\circ$, solubility 1 in 3 of 90-per-cent. alcohol would cover normal dill oils, and within these limits a low s.g. with a high opt. rot. points rather to a loss of sunshine than an abstraction of carvone. On the other hand, the sweetest oils drawn from fully ripe fruit have a high s.g. and a low opt. rot. The Indian fruit should be excluded, and a test for its detection in English dill oil provided. On distillation the s.g., optical property, and odour of the latter fractions would point to the presence of dill apiol from E. I. fruit.

Oilum Anthemidis.—We have been unable to determine the opt. rot. of blue English chamomile oil with the usual half-shadow polarimeter using a sodium flame, owing to the complete absorption of the monochromatic light by the column of blue oil, the low opt. rot. ($+1^\circ$ to $+3^\circ$) rendering the usual methods of dealing with dark liquids unavailable.

Oilum Caryophylli.—S.g. 1.047 admits some oils of excellent aroma, chiefly from Amboyna cloves and therefore acceptable, but products having s.g. 1.070 are simply crude eugenol, and do not represent the true fragrance of good cloves. On looking up our own records for "opt." as typical of a normal clove oil, we find that from 1902 to 1909 the maximum s.g. was 1.056 and the minimum 1.048. These results represent over 400 separate bulks, each not less than 100 lb., and in many cases 500 lb., of oil. Strong clove oils with s.g. between 1.060 and 1.070 are distilled simply for eugenol, and are accordingly valued only on their phenol-content. We consider a eugenol-content of 84 to 88 per cent., when estimated as described, satisfactory for normal oil; of course, high-gravity oils may contain 90 or even 94 per cent. of eugenol, but these are not for pharmacy.

Oilum Cinnamomi.—In the case of this oil we find ourselves at variance with all the authorities as to s.g. and aldehyde-content, but in spite both of this and its high price our product is used where the delicate odour and flavour of true Ceylon cinnamon is appreciated. In the distillation of Ceylon cinnamon (quills and chips) two oils are obtained, the one lighter and the other heavier than water; these we mix to produce a "normal and natural distillate," the s.g. of which never reaches the suggested limits, 1.025 to 1.040. The following s.g.—1.009, 1.008, 1.005, 1.003, 0.997, 0.994, 0.993, 1.018, 1.013—are the results obtained by us on the total distillate

from fine Ceylon cinnamon, broken quills and chips, bought on the London market during the past few years.

Oilum Juniperi.—We think the minimum s.g. limit might be 0.855 or even 0.870. A typical normal oil recently distilled from ripe juniper-berries furnished these figures: s.g. 0.8751, opt. rot. -10° , solubility in 95-per-cent. alcohol 1 in 2½.

Oilum Myristicae.—We suggest the evaporation-test should read: "When evaporated on a water-bath it should not leave a residue that crystallises on cooling, nor should it be greater than 1 per cent."

Oilum Pimentae.—As s.g. limits exclude normal oil distilled by us from fine pimento, the remarks under Oil of Cinnamon seem to apply to this oil also. The most delicate flavoured oils are outside the barriers of the Pharmacopœia, but the way inside is only too easy and obvious. The s.g. and eugenol-content appear to be too high for some genuine oils.

Oil of Sandal.—Retain limits in B.P. 1898 and stipulate 15.5° C. for determination of solubility. In the acetylation process, as the direction "and the oil washed free from acidity," etc., is easier to read than to carry out, more detailed instructions might be added with advantage.

Yours truly,

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.

7 Cowper Street, E.C., March 2.

Colonial Situations and Opportunities.

SIR,—In the February 26 issue of your journal (which I look through weekly with interest from cover to cover) is an advertisement from my company respecting two assistants required for the West Indies. Among the numerous replies received is an anonymous one to the effect that as the writer is only a B.Sc., and merely possesses the "Minor" qualification, he concludes from the terms offered that nothing short of a "Major" man would be accepted. I may say the terms are an average salary of 85*l.* for a three-years' agreement, first-class passage paid and everything found. Now, the obvious rejoinder is that the advertisement in question did not stipulate anything of the kind suggested (not even the "Minor"). As it happens, strict sobriety is principally insisted on, and, further, if our would-be facetious friend does not like the terms, he need not apply; that his views are, however, not representative of those held by other assistants is evidenced by the very large number of replies received. Personally, I should have thought the opening presented of gaining some Colonial experience, and the charm of seeing something of the world (an excellent education in itself, and one always pleasant to look back upon, as I can testify, in after-life), coupled with the possibility of being able to save nearly the whole of the salary, a fairly attractive one. With this, however, I have nothing to do, the terms being fixed by the Colonial firm. I should, in fact, scarcely have troubled to notice this anonymous letter, but it seemed to me so typical of the different ways in which the same subject can be viewed. I have had occasion to send abroad from time to time a large number of assistants, and have followed with interest their subsequent careers. Many of them are now successful men with good businesses of their own. It is not, however, given to everyone to command such success as in the case given on p. 37 of your issue of January 8, where a young Scotsman went out to this identical Colony a very few years ago as an assistant, resigning in two or three years to go into business for himself; within another year he had opened two branches, and to-day I should say he controls certainly the largest drug concern in the place. But then a man of his splendid capacity would doubtless succeed in whatever he undertook; his experience may perhaps serve as an object-lesson to those who hesitate to leave their native shores for a wider field of operations, and where the prospect of advancement is perhaps greater than at home.

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. STEVENSON.

(Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.)

174 Grange Road, S.E., March 1.

Wanted: a Conservative.

SIR,—I have long been interested in the subject of the representation of pharmacy in Parliament, and have endeavoured to promote the work of the committee on whose behalf Mr. Woolcock has just issued another appeal. It seems to me, however, that it is time the policy of the committee was reconsidered. Hitherto the funds at its disposal have been entirely devoted to assisting the

candidature of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, than whom no one is better qualified to represent pharmacy in the House of Commons, but who is necessarily an active supporter of one of the two great British political parties, and to that extent does not represent those pharmacists who belong to the other. The case might be different if it had been possible to find for Mr. Glyn-Jones a safe seat—that is to say, one that would in the ordinary course be filled by a Liberal; but, on the contrary, he has been, and still is, attacking a Conservative seat, and therefore subscribers to the fund who belong to the Conservative party are giving their money to assisting in undermining a cause which they have at heart. To ensure the success of the fund it is, therefore, in my opinion, essential that the committee should adopt a second candidate belonging to the opposite party to that which owns the allegiance of Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, February 28.

H. WIPPELL GADD.

Boulton & Co., Ltd., v. Towers.

SIR,—My clients (Messrs. Boulton & Co., Ltd.) cannot allow the letter of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby in your issue of February 19 to pass unnoticed, as it may create a wrong impression against them. My clients were prepared, and had witnesses in court, to corroborate the opening statements of their counsel as to the ordering of the goods and in every other respect.

E. H. COOPMAN.

Smithfield Chambers, E.C., March 1.

"Regular Apprenticeship."

SIR,—My attention has been called to the letter of Mr. Dobson, Secretary of the Drug Stores Association, stating the defendant was not a member of the Association or probably he would have been defended. The defendant, it appears, was not a member of any Association, but they had the same opportunity as others in coming to the rescue of a comrade upon such an important occasion. I see from his (the Secretary's) repeated statements only those who had served an apprenticeship were eligible to their Society, but I have had occasion to peruse this past few years a great number of documents, indentures, etc., and his statement that the majority of the Drug Stores Association members are indentured apprentices may be taken as another arrogant piece of bluff and not likely to assist the cause of the *bona-fide* unregistered druggist who is not so fortunately situated. As for our members, we can afford to wait future events.

Yours faithfully,

W. JAS. LEGGETT,

Secretary, London and Provincial U.R.

Druggists' Association.

Manchester, February 24.

Use of Common Salt.

SIR,—Kindly permit a line or two from my pen on the question of the use of salt. I read an article on it some twenty years ago, and have carefully abstained from its use ever since. It is a mineral. Minerals have no function whatever in the system. It is supposed to be an element in milk. It is said that there is 7 per cent. of salt in cow's milk and only 4 in mother's milk. How is this? We do not distinguish between mineral salt and vegetable salt. It is the latter, and not the former, that is found in human milk or otherwise. The farmers in this neighbourhood used to give the cows rock salt to lick. They do not do it now. But why do cows lick it? Ay, why? We may ask, Why do cows eat the farmer's wife's clothes off the line? Why do pigs eat coal? It appears that the whims of animals are as inexplicable as those of men. I remember, years ago, I used to visit a certain college in Cambridge. The mother at meals urged her daughters, much against their will, to eat a lot of salt. I suggested it was better not, but was snubbed. One of them died of consumption. Why? How much had the salt done to do with it? Any way, it is suggestive.

J. P. SANDLANDS.

Brigstock, Thrapston, February 25.

SIR,—I see by yours of last week, February 26, that the reply to my letter is "Saline," the one who first started this question by asking for information as to what

would happen to one giving up eating table-salt. His letter does not show that he is simply seeking information, for it indicates that he already has a bias trend of mind on the subject. He says that I have not answered the question "Is table-salt a necessity?" That I have made "several bold assertions, but give no proofs." I consider that the "bold assertions" contain all the proof, being facts, that is needed and sufficient to convince any well-regulated mind of the necessity of salt. Dr. Ackerley made bold assertions: one, that salt was "essentially a poison," without offering the slightest proof, or shadow of proof, to any one of his statements. "Saline" follows his example, except to send the Editor his photo to show what a fine man he is without salt. . . . When a young man I was delicate in health and was not expected to live. Then I thought nothing of salt, one way or the other, as I know such is the case with most young folks. But when I came to realise the blessing of salt I have since been a great eater of salt with food. I am just upon seventy-six years of age, born in 1834. I rise about 6 A.M., am in business every day, and all days of the year round. I never get out of bed in the night and have no oedema, as Dr. Ackerley says is the case with all salt-eaters. I am very active, hearing acute, can read the newspapers and write without glasses in a good light (though I use glasses), mind clear, memory as good as ever, skin clear as any human skin can be, without spot or eczema, always a good appetite. Notwithstanding Dr. Ackerley's assertion to the contrary, no kind or description of food disagrees with me. I am not a teetotaler; I can drink any drink but gin. I would back the steadiness of my hand with any man living over thirty years of age. What has preserved me, with the blessing of God? Salt, salt, salt, which very greatly tends to keep the blood healthy and pure and checks fermentation in the alimentary canal. I say emphatically that, while man lives on cooked food, added salt is absolutely necessary. I would seriously advise my friend "Saline" not to be a faddist about salt too long, for fear one or other of the complaints I mentioned in my former letter may overtake him, if not already begun. A doctor cannot tell till the disease develops. Think of the Russian prisoners condemned to death, who at one time had to bear the capital punishment which was to thoroughly exclude all salt from their food, so that they might die slowly rotting in agony.

68 Fleet Street, E.C.

February 28.

Yours truly,

GEO. P. POND.

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

Appreciations.

Many thanks for your kind reply *re* "Fowl Cholera," which has made for us another grateful customer.—75/20.

You can have no idea what the *C. & D.* means to us poor benighted chemists in Africa. I look forward to its arrival on Saturday, and begin thinking of the next issue as soon as the one to hand is digested.—*S. Boyd* (Ixopo, Natal).

Work for Women Dispensers.

It is high time the lady dispenser sought fresh fields and pastures new for her energies and skill, as it is really a serious difficulty to find those who get qualified a post, some being "out" for many months, and often a couple of years. They must persuade the keepers of open shops to employ them, reserving for them a special dispensary set apart for their exclusive use.—*M.P.S.* (75/33.)

Reforming the Pharmaceutical Society.

Stirling (93/58) thinks it high time that the Pharmaceutical Society should be reconstructed or reorganised. He says the secretary should be elected by the vote of all the members, and retire when he reaches an age limit. Also that all pharmacists must, to be on the register, be members of the Society, and form in each locality a branch of the Society for the administration of the Pharmacy Acts in that district, and for protecting the interests of pharmacists locally. That the secretaries of such branches be elected by the pharmacists of that locality, and that they be the local secretaries of the Society and collect subscriptions. Further, that groups of local branches be formed into electoral divisions to elect representatives to the Council, and that a yearly conference

of delegates sent from each branch be held to discuss questions, and the result of such discussion be the instruction or mandate to the Council. He would also appoint an organising secretary.

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

Unusual Quinine Precipitate.

SIR.—Will you please inform me through the pages of the *C. & D.* if this prescription can be dispensed in clear solution?—

Cocain. hydroch.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Quin. hydroch.	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Atrop. sulph.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	℥ss.

M. fiant guttæ.

Sig.: 1 drop three times a day.

Yours truly,

J. E. KENT.

[This cannot be dispensed clear as written. When the atropine sulphate is added to the other two alkaloidal salts in solution a very bulky precipitate of quinine sulphate is formed. A couple of drops of dilute sulphuric acid clears it up, but leaves the solution too acid for ophthalmic use. A better way is to use atropine alkaloid and triturate it with the cocaine and quinine hydrochlorides and the water, then use just enough dilute hydrochloric acid (about 2 drops) to make the reaction of the solution faintly acid. A deduction of approximately a seventh should be made from the atropine to keep the strength right.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

B. & S. (88/20).—The words "Bile Beans" are not registered as a trade-mark. In the *C. & D.*, July 31, 1909, p. 172, we reported the dismissal of two motions in the High Court to restrain chemists from describing pills by that name.

Medical Man (90/30).—A medical man who owns a retail chemist's shop in London, running it under an assumed name, cannot send his corn-cure and other proprietaries by post to Ireland without payment of the medicine-stamp duty (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 238, "Ireland.")

Specs (86/45).—As the matter is in the hands of your solicitors you should leave it with them, who will tell you whether or not they require counsel's opinion. We think not, but if the case comes into court your solicitors can, if you desire, instruct the counsel whom you name, and whom you cannot consult or instruct except through a solicitor.

D. W. T. (86/53).—The description "Little Liver Pills" is not a registered trade-mark. The Carter Medicine Co. were the first to put up pills under that name in a particular style, and colourable imitations are doubtless illegal. The company is now endeavouring by the amicable arrangement to which you refer to get retailers to discontinue use of the description for pills not made by the company.

B. W. (90/19).—The entire-drugs exemption has been in force since 1812, and applied to compressed tablets of such drugs. You will find it epitomised in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 233, under "Drugs." It means exclusion from all the conditions which make medicines liable to duty, and this necessarily includes the use of the possessive case or any other claim to proprietary right. In fact, exclusion from the general charge of duty which is set forth on the same page of the *Diary*.

Radix (88/60) asks: "Can a business be carried on a heretofore under these conditions—viz., John Blanks, pharmaceutical chemist, dies and leaves his business in equal shares to Charles Blanks, pharmaceutical chemist, and William Blanks, chemist, his sons. Can these two carry on the business under the style of 'John Blanks, pharmaceutical chemist'?" [No; the business is not left in trust (which is the essential condition for the Section 16 exemption), but to Charles and William Blanks as their property. Section 16 of the 1868 Act does not apply. Section 3, Sub-section 1, of the 1908 Act does, but not Sub-section 2. Until the High Court decides to the contrary, they may continue to use John Blanks' name and title, but not in such a way as to imply that William Blanks is a pharmaceutical chemist.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

Caoutchouc (69/56).—COATING RUBBER THREAD.—We cannot tell what is used as the coating-powder for the rubber thread. It adheres so well that we suggest experiments with zinc oxide and resin or a gum-resin. If, after the threads have been dusted with the powder, they are heated, this would cause the resin to melt and the zinc oxide to adhere firmly.

A. S. W. (71/34).—AIR-GAS.—What is known as air-gas consists of air carburetted with the vapours of highly volatile hydrocarbons, such as gasoline, carburiue, petrol, and benzine. The hydrocarbon needs to be very volatile, and of constant and uniform composition. Some small installations in places where gas is not available, and acetylene too expensive, have been successful. At Llanberis School a plant has been satisfactorily working for some time. It was described in the *C. & D.* some years ago. It consists essentially of three parts: (1) A large, shallow, cylindrical copper tank holding 250 gals., buried some 30 ft. or more from the building, and filled with gasoline through a pipe and closed airtight by a screw-tap. Two other pipes, an inlet and outlet, are fitted into the top of the tank, and pass underground to the cellar of the building. (2) In the cellar a pump, worked by a weight on pulleys, forces air through the inlet pipe on to the surface of the gasoline in the tank. Evaporation is rapid—gasoline boiling at from 35° C. to 70° C.—and the mixture of vapour and air is driven through the outlet pipe into (3) an automatic mixer, by which a definite and known quantity of air can be added, so that the proper proportion for burning may be constantly maintained. The apparatus is simple, and requires very little attention. The weight has to be wound up once a week, and the mixer adjusted, by moving a small wheel along a rod, about once every two or three months, and the tank filled about every twelve or eighteen months. The frequency of the recurrence of these operations depends on the size of the plant relative to the demands upon it. Some of the air-gas plants require heat to evaporate the hydrocarbon, this increasing in a measure the risks of explosion. We know of no book on the subject.

Aspirin (69/63).—ANILINE BLACK-INK POWDER.—Nigrosine dissolved in 80 parts of water was formerly recommended as an aniline black-ink powder, but it is not black when used on paper. For this reason the powders sold are generally compounded as the following example:

Aniline-green D.	2.5 grams
Ponceau R.R.	2.5 grams
Phenol-blue 3 F.	2.5 grams
Sugar	20.0 grams
Potassium acid sulphate	1.0 gram

Mix. For use, dissolve in 1 litre of water.

W. G. (77/71).—"THE ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD TOOTH-POWDER" were described by Mr. Stanley Read, L.D.S., at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held in Brighton in 1905, as follows:

Sapon. hisp. ... 5j.	(to break up any greasy matter on the teeth)
Cr��t�� pr��cip. ... 5j.	(the usual polishing-agent)
Ossis eepi�� ... 5j.	(in the case of poor teeth, or for a woman, omit this)
Mag. carb. pond. 5j.	(antacid)
Otto rose	��j.

L. A. (77/29).—We publish a book entitled "Opening a Pharmacy," which may be of service to you in connection with BUYING A BUSINESS, bookkeeping, and so on. You should read the series of three articles by "Jay Mack" published in the *C. & D.* of January 9 and 30 and November 20, 1909. In the issue of January 30, 1909, you will also find a system of accounts for chemists and druggists. A considerable number of articles have been given in the *C. & D.* during the past two years on business subjects, as you may find by reference to the indexes to the volumes.

Vinum (75/49).—You had better stick to the B.P. formula for quinine-wine, or you will introduce the complications which arise when chemists who do not hold a wine-licence sell wines.

F. W. (75/19).—PRODUCING A BLUE FLAME.—Selenium and haloid salts of copper give a deep-blue colour to the flame of the bunsen burner, that from the copper salts becoming green. A pale blue is given by lead and antimony.

Canadian (71/5).—ICE-CREAMS.—The plain ice-cream is made by freezing a mixture of cream (1 pint) and powdered sugar

(5 or 6 oz.). The cream-mixture is then placed in a pewter pot fitted with a lid, and this is stood in the centre of a wooden tub containing a mixture of broken ice (6 parts) and salt (2 parts). There are one or two technical details which have to be attended to if successful results are to be attained—for instance, just after the cream is put in the freezer it has to be stirred till smooth with a tinned copper spatula to prevent uneven freezing, and scraped from the sides, the process being repeated every five minutes or so until the cream sets. It is obvious that the variety of ice-creams is considerable, but the following will give you an idea of how the different flavours are managed: *Coffee Ice-cream*.—The cream is first infused with 4 oz. of lightly roasted whole Mocha coffee-berries. The ice-cream in this case is only tinted, and must not be highly coloured. *Strawberry Ice-cream*.—For this 6 oz. of ripe strawberries are pulped and added to the cream, and the quantity of sugar is increased to 8 oz. It is also usual to heighten the colour with cochineal, and develop the flavour by the addition of a little lemon-juice. We ought also to mention the other types of ices—custard-ices and water-ices. *Custard-ices* are made of the yolks of seven or eight new-laid eggs, mixed with a pint of cream and flavoured with a slice of lemon. The mixture is heated very gradually until the albumen coagulates, when 8 oz. of sugar is added. This is used as a basis for various flavours, but must be allowed to cool before putting in the freezing-pot. *Water-ices* are frozen mixtures of pulped fruit and syrup to which a little lemon-juice has been added.

G. E. L. (75/66).—SYNTHETIC ESSENCE OF STRAWBERRY:

Oil of wintergreen	��c.
Acetic ether	3xx.
Butyric ether	3x.
Nitrous ether	3ij. ��v.
Glycerin	3v.
Water	3xx.
Tincture of orris to	3xl.

The essence is coloured with a trace of aniline red. The tincture of orris-root is made by macerating 8 oz. of powdered orris-root for seven days in 2 pints of a mixture of equal parts of rectified spirit and water, pressing, and filtering.

Nervous (83/29).—Your suggested starch gloss should work well enough, but why not try for yourself? You do not tell us anything about how it is to be used, so that the lack of that information prevents us putting it to experimental proof, supposing we felt called upon to do that.

H. B. (83/13).—A tin or nickel lined copper will not contaminate a sauce containing 5 per cent. of acetic acid.

F. P. (71/3).—BOOKS ON BOTANY FOR BEGINNERS.—See *C. & D.* Educational Number, August 14, 1909, p. 314.

D. M. A. (74/58).—There are no appointments as dispensers in the British Navy, but the Naval Hospitals offer positions for registered chemists and druggists, particulars of which you will find in the Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, August 14, 1909. Army dispensers are appointed from among sergeants of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who pass an examination in dispensing, pharmacy, and allied subjects, which is conducted by officers of the R.A.M.C. In this case, the only means of getting a dispensership is to enlist as a private in the R.A.M.C. and work up, which takes three or four years.

C. A. J. (76/21).—The only way to get a SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND is to emigrate to either of these parts of the Empire. The demand for assistants there is practically met by the internal supply. Each of the States has its own pharmacy law, and apprenticeship is common, with the result that men are being trained to meet the requirements of the countries, and, being familiar with the trade conditions and the people, they, when qualified, are preferred to assistants from the Old Country. You will find in the *C. & D.*, January 8, p. 62, a letter from Mr. R. C. Cowley, of Brisbane, which sums up the situation in these respects. The climatic and other conditions differ in the various States of Australia and also in New Zealand. In some parts the hours and wages are controlled in what would be regarded at home as a Socialistic manner. Compared with Great Britain, the hours are shorter for employ  s and the wages from 25 to 50 per cent. higher, the cost of living being correspondingly higher. As a rule, it is inadvisable for a chemist to go out to Australia or New Zealand until he qualifies, so that, with the Minor certificate, he may be registered in whatever part he settles down in. It is necessary to take out the certificate and letters of identity, as well as testimonials.

Nitrous (77/64).—Nitrous oxide does not change on being kept in cylinders; there is, however, the probability that leakage has occurred.

Zambuk (77/26).—We think that the labels having been well pressed on the bottles accounts for their resistance to water. By using a gelatin solution containing potassium bichromate the gelatin becomes insoluble, providing the necessary exposure had been made to light. Another way of promoting the permanency of labels would be to size and varnish them; some chemists take this precaution in the case of dentifrices and proprietary pills.

Pharmacist (16/2).—ANILINE DYES.—There is no cheap manual giving the particulars you require about aniline dyes. Schultz and Julius's "Systematic Survey of the Organic Colouring Matters" (Macmillan, 21s.) is the most complete of its kind, but even this does not give the solubilities of the different dyes, nor does it indicate whether the dyes are poisonous.

Brooklands (62/74).—LIQUID BLISTER FOR VETERINARY USE.—The following resembles the sample you send:

Powdered cantharides	...	...	1½ oz.
Camphor	...	...	1 oz.
Cochineal	...	...	10 grains.
Spirit	...	...	q.s.

Macerate in 7 oz. of spirit for a week, strain, press and filter, washing the marc with more spirit to make the product measure 8 oz.

G. & Co. (76/1).—BLEACHING LEATHER.—The two general processes of bleaching leather are by natural or chemical methods. The former includes exposure to the sun, only applicable to oil-tanned leathers, and freezing. The chemical processes involve the use of oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, and sulphurous-acid vapour, also lead-acetate solution (1 in 35), followed by a bath of sulphuric acid (1 in 3). Potassium permanganate with sulphuric acid and the peroxides are also employed. With sodium peroxide the method of making the solution is to pour 1 kilo. sulphuric acid into 400 litres of water, and add gradually 1.75 kilos. of sodium peroxide, and finally ammonia, until the liquor is faintly alkaline to litmus. A bleaching effect is also secured by mixing white solids, such as talc, china-clay, or barytes, with the fat-liquor in the process of manufacturing leather. The white leather used for bottle-capping is made by tanning the flesh sides of sheep-skins in a liquor of alum and salt and slowly drying.

B. & B. (76/42).—QUININE AND PHOSPHORUS TONIC.

Quinine sulph.	...	...	gr. xx.
Ac. phosph. dil.	...	...	5iss.
Ether. chlorici	...	...	3j.
Tinct. aurantii	...	...	5vj.
Aquam ad	...	...	5vj.

Misce. Label: One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water, soon after meals.

This is a "P. F." recipe, and can be sold unstamped by registered chemists if the source of the formula is stated on the label. It can also be recommended "for indigestion, sluggish liver, nervousness, general debility, lowness of spirits, want of appetite, and as a general strengthener and builder-up of the system."

W. H. (79/24).—There is no recipe-book of toilet preparations and perfumes which approaches in completeness or variety the sections devoted to those subjects in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." The bibliography in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1906, gives the titles, prices, and publishers of other books devoted to these matters.

A. B. C. (79/36).—The mixture of concrete orris oil and alcohol could be employed as a perfume in making violet-powder, or as an ingredient in violet essences or brilliantine.

B. L. B. (Calcutta) (74/43).—BERI-BERI.—The exact cause of this being unknown (it is supposed to be due to eating rice which has "gone wrong") and treatment is unsatisfactory. In the early stage 15 gram doses of sodium salicylate have been recommended. Good hygienic conditions with a rich meat diet and abstinence from fish and unshelled rice is the best method of prevention. The paralysis is best treated by suitable electrical measures.

Velo (84/5).—FOetid SWEATING OR BROMIDROSIS.—Try washing with formalin soap, dusting with salicylic dusting powder (1 per cent.), and giving sulphur, say, half a teaspoonful of the confection (for boy of nine), three times daily.

Sufferer (89/37).—RENAL COLIC is pain caused by a stone passing from the kidney along the ureter to the bladder. For the immediate relief of the pain the best treatment is to give a hypodermic injection of morphine (¼ grain), and the patient should sit in a warm bath up to the waist until the cessation of the ureteral spasm.

J. O. (75/21).—HAY-FEVER.—The treatment of this is unsatisfactory and uncertain. The elements necessary for its

occurrence are a sensitive nasal mucous membrane, a nervous temperament, and a stimulus. The stimulus which sometimes provokes an attack is the pollen present in the atmosphere in the early summer months, but many other stimuli have the same effect, such as sleeping in a certain room, the smell of a rose, or even an association of ideas. The first essential in treatment is to find if there is any nasal defect and have it remedied, the cauterisation of sensitive spots on the septum will cure some cases. During an attack a weak solution of cocaine and adrenalin may be sprayed into the nose, or preferably a nebulising solution used with a nebuliser. If there are no nasal defects discoverable give a course of arsenic and strychnine for a month before the attack is expected. Some cases are cured by spraying the nose with Dunbar's pollutant, which is the serum of horses which have been immunised against the toxins of pollen. A sea voyage, mountain air, residence in a large town, and even travelling on "the Underground," are all successful in some cases.

L. C. (San Remo) (85/42).—"The Art of Dispensing" has an appendix devoted to the abbreviations used in prescriptions. The book is obtainable from the C. & D. office (6s.). Perhaps the little guide to prescription-reading referred to in the C. & D., February 12, p. 274, would contain sufficient information for your purpose.

Vet. (85/20).—FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—The solution used for this is copper sulphate (1 lb.) dissolved in water (1 gal.). Leaflet 154, supplied free by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W., gives full particulars as to the employment of this remedy.

S. R. C. (70/72).—(1) The amethyst colour produced by mixing sodium salicylate and tincture of iron fades in time; this cannot be prevented. (2) The white deposit on the interior of a carboy, which withstands the action of both acids and alkalis, is caused by a decomposition of the glass, and is irremovable.

G. & Co. (68/49).—BOOT-POLISH.—See C. & D., January 25, 1908, p. 172, and November 14, 1908, p. 774.

J. A. (Paris) (64/15).—SHAMPOO-LIQUID.—The soap-solution will not be clear, but with distilled water the opalescence will be of a different character to what it is when ordinary water is used. The addition of a little ammonia would improve your formula, but the limitation you place upon the cost (10 centimes per litre) rather prevents a wide choice in the ingredients that may be employed.

Quinine (46/66).—The trouble in your mixtures is due to the absence of an adequate proportion of preservative. Nos. 1 and 2 should be made with aq. chloroformi, which would prevent the formation of fungi. In the case of No. 3 mixture, filtering is necessary, a little tannate of quinine being precipitated in time.

W. C. McM. (43/64).—The turbidity of the mixture containing quinine sulphate and tincture of iron can be avoided by adding 20 to 30 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid or replacing the quinine sulphate by the hydrochloride.

G. A. H. (46/55).—BRILLIANTINE of the unseparable variety contains either castor oil, glycerin, or glucose in a highly spirituous basis. The perfume in your sample resembles jockey club bouquet.

Our Retrospect.

(From the "C. & D.," March 15, 1860.)

Adulteration and Legislation.

The Bill for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink (prepared and brought in by Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Villiers, on January 31, 1860), has now advanced a stage and got into Committee. It contains a preamble and eleven clauses. A Committee of the House of Commons has been occupied for two Sessions in investigating the subject of adulteration, and the present proposed Act of legislation is founded upon their report. Since the famous analytical articles by Dr. Hassell in a contemporary, there has been a little too much readiness to see death in every pot. Chemical analysis, if it sometimes brings us a grain of arsenic, must also be taken with a grain of salt. Its reputation for thorough reliability has suffered severely in the hands of Professor Taylor, not only in the notorious Palmer trial, but in the recent case of Dr. Smethurst. Its evidence has been found to be worse than useless in a court of law, and its most eminent professors have exhibited a very undignified spectacle in the witness-box. Their science has failed them in their sorest need, and has caused them to speak as if they were guided by no defined principles or demonstrated facts.

NEW SALINES

In Double Oval, Quinine-tinted, Plug-stoppered
Bottles, capsuled. Sample free on application.

Natural Fruit Saline

CARTONS

Purple Grapes embossed on Pale Green Ground
White Grapes on Red Ground
White Grapes on Wedgwood Blue Ground...

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7/9	7/3	84/-
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Icebergs with Ships
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Universal Saline

CARTON

Bay of Naples 8/- 7/9 90/-

In gross lots, case free, and carriage paid. In six dozen, carriage forward.

All these Cartons are printed in several colours giving most charming and artistic effects. The labels are reduced facsimiles of the pictures on the Cartons.

We feel sure these new and attractive goods will meet with a ready sale, as they are far superior to anything hitherto put on the market.

Chemist's name and address printed on the label free of charge when quantities of not less than three dozen are ordered. Cartons are reserved for customers by arrangement.

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Alkali
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These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. 58 Degrees. A dry white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals.

NOTE.—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

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Prices of Iron-Ox Tablets to the Trade.

One Shilling size	Under 6 dozen	10/-	per dozen net.	Cash with order.
	6 dozen	9/9	per dozen net in 30 days,	or 9/6 cash in 10 days.
Four Shilling size	12 "	9/3	do. do.	or 9/- do. do.
	Under 1½ dozen	40/-	per dozen net.	Cash with order.
Mixed Orders	1½ dozen	39/-	per dozen net in 30 days,	or 38/- cash in 10 days.
	3 "	37/-	do. do.	or 36/- do. do.
	The above terms for 6 dozen 1/- size, or 1½ dozen 4/- size will be given on mixed orders value £3. And our very best terms on mixed orders value £6.			

Retail Price P.A.T.A., PROTECTED 1/- and 4/- face value. Carriage paid on all goods.

New and attractive Dummy Cartons. Show Cards, Window Slips, &c., free on application.

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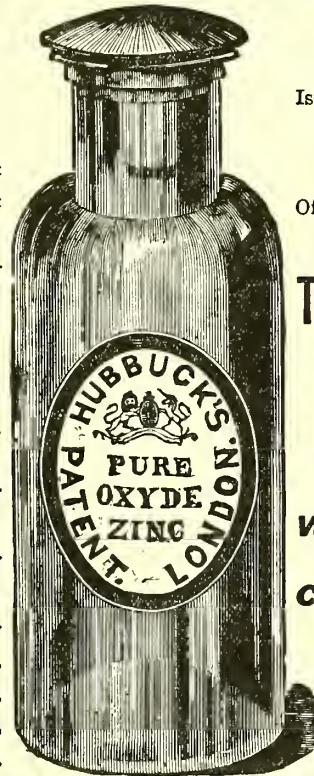
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Clay, Dod & Co. (Co.)
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Hodgkinson, Prestons &
King.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke &
Ward.
Horner & Sons.
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boro').
Ismay, John, & Sons.
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Orleans.
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York.

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Philadelphia.



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 " **Diethylbarbituric**, 16 oz. @ 34/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 3/6 oz.
 " **Oxalic Cryst.**, 5 cwt. @ 3d. lb.; 1 owt. @ 8d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
 " **Salicyl. pulv.**, 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; phys. pure 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 " **Tart.**, cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 owt. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; parv. 1d. lb. extra.
Ammon. Brom. P.B., 1 owt. @ 1/1 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 owt. @ 3d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.
Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 owt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
Amyli Pulv., 10 owt. @ 12/3 cwt.; 2 1/2 cwt. @ 12/9 cwt.; 1 owt. @ 14/6 cwt.
Anisced, English ground, 1 owt. @ 38/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 " **Aqua Anetbi Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.
 " **Anisi Conc.**, 1-40; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
 " **Cinnam. Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 " **Aurant. Trip.**, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " **Aurant. Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
 " **Rosae Trip.**, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " **Rosae Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.

Ferri et Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/4 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
Ferri et Quinine Cit., P.B.; 500 oza. @ 3d. oz.; 100 oza. @ 3d. oz.; 25 oza. @ 3d. oz.
Glycerin. Opt., D.D., 1260 P.B., 1 owt. @ 99/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 100/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/1 1/2 lb.
Honey, fine White Set, Jamaica, 3 1/2 owt. @ 36/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt.; Californian, 1/2 cwt. @ 56/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Ichthyol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.
 " **Inf. Aurant. Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 " **Aurant. Comp. Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 " **Buchu Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
 " **Calumbæ Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 " **Caryoph. Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 " **Cascarilla Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 " **Cinchonæ Acid**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
 " **Gentianæ Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 " **Quassia Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " **Rhei Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
 " **Rosæ Acid. Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 " **Senegæ Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " **Valerian Conc.**, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Lin. Sap. Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " **Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc.**, 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.
 " **Liq. Ammon. Aromat.**, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " **Bismuth. P.B.**, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " **Easton, P.B.**, 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Morphinæ Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 7/11 oz.; 16 oz. @ 8/- oz.; 8 oz. @ 8/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/3 oz.

Salicinium, B.P., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
Salol, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
Sang. Draconis pulv., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/0 1/2 lb.
Santoninum, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 35/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 36/6 lb.
Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; phys. pur. 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 " **Tinct. Aurantii Recens.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; Bond 8d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Belladon.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Benzoini Comp.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; Bond, 8d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Camph. Comp.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; Bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Cantharidis**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Capsici**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Card. Comp.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Catechu**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Chlorof. o. Morph. Comp.**, B.P., 1885, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 1/5 lb.
 " **Tinct. Cinchon. Comp.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Cinchon. Rub.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Digitalis**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Gelsem.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; Bond, 6d. lb.

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RE-ORGANISED 1902.

We receive daily a number of letters saying that the writers would like to send orders but hesitate, giving as their reason either

- (1) That they do not know the quality will be up to the standard or otherwise satisfactory until they see the goods.
- (2) Some order without remittance and state they will pay upon receipt of goods.
- (3) Some ask our Traveller to call.
- (4) As our business has been solely obtained through advertisements, recommendations, and in competition with other Houses, we should not be able to continue trading another day unless we gave every satisfaction and got repeat orders for our goods from the customers we make, so that the risk as to quality is Nil; and apart from this our reputation, built up during a long period of years (see above) is surely worth considerably more to us than any solitary order we have ever had placed with us, although our identity is supposed to be unknown.
- (5) Under no circumstances do we send goods without remittance for Home Trade, otherwise the foundation on which our business has been built up would be shattered, as we should necessarily make a number of **Bad Debts** and thus would have to increase the price of our goods proportionately. But for **Export Trade** we have introduced a system to obviate our customers being for a long time out of pocket. (See last paragraph, page 2, of our Detailed Price List.)
- (6) We employ no Travellers, as the prices quoted for the goods do not permit of the unnecessary expense entailed thereby; and, as we have found from experience that Advertising is so successful, we do not intend receding to antiquated methods of bygone ages.

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FINALLY, OUR CUSTOMERS' WELFARE IS OUR WELFARE.

" **Aqua Samb. Trip.**, 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 " **Samb. Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
 " **Linacraasi**, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " **Menth. Pip. Conc.**, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Bals. Copaiba, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
Bismuth. P.B. Carb., 14 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.
Cannhor. English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 oz. 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 1/2 oz., 2 lbs. @ 2/3 lb. Crude, good white; about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. B.P., 25 oza. @ 7/4 oz.; 4 oza. @ 7/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.
Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 owt. @ 76/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Cubebæ, English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
Ess. Lemon, 12 lb. Copper @ 3/- lb.; 6-lb. bots. @ 3/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
 " **Ext. Belladonnæ Liq.** B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
 " **Ext. Cascar Sag. Liq.**, B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 " **Ext. Ergot. Liq.** P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.
 " **Ext. Hyoscyam.**, Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
 " **Ext. Ipecac. Liq.** P.B., 5 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.
 " **Ext. Nuclei Vom. Liq.** B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Ol. Olivæ, P.B., Flav., 45 gall. Barrel @ 4/3 gall.; 2 galls. @ 5/3 gall.
Phenacetin, P.B., pulv. 1 owt. @ 2/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 owt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Powder, 1d. lb. extra.
Potas. Acetas. Gran. P.B., 28 lb. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Potas. Brom. P.B., 1 owt. @ 11d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Potass. Cit., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Potass. Iod. P.B., 1 owt. @ 7/9 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7/11 lb.
 " **Permang.**, Cryst., 1 owt. @ 38/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; large cryst., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 33/- cwt.
Quinine Bisulph., 100 oz. @ 8d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 9d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 10d. oz.
Quinine Ethyl Carb. (Tasteless), 100 oz. @ 2/5 oz.; 10 oz. @ 2/9 oz.
Quinine Hydrobromas or Salicylate, B.P., 100 oz. @ 11d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/0 1/2 oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/2 oz.
Quinine Hydrochlor., B.P., 100 oz. @ 11d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/- oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/2 oz.
Quinine Sulph., B.P., 100 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 25 oz. @ 7 1/2 oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz.
Rad. Rhei, E. I., English ground, 1 owt. @ 1/- lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/1 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Rad. Rhei, E. I., Trimm'd, 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.

" **Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11 1/2 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Hyoscyami**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Iodi**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; bond, 1/1 1/2 lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond, 1/0 1/2 lb.
 " **Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 7d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Myrrhæ**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 9d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Nucis Vom.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Opil.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 2/- lb.
 " **Tinct. Opil. Amon.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; bond, 2/0 1/2 lb.
 " **Tinct. Opil. Aquos.**, 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
 " **Tinct. Quinæ Amm.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Rhei Co.**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Scillæ**, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Bond, 7d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Senegæ**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 1/3 1/2 lb.
 " **Tinct. Strophanth.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Valerianæ**, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
 " **Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon.**, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
Ung. Hydragryi B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/11 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1 1/2 lb.
 " **Resinæ**, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

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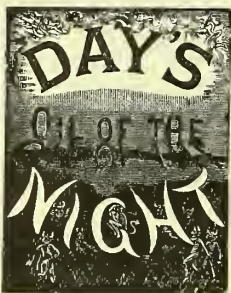
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FORMALIN THROAT TABLETS.

Mint, Rose, Lemon or Menthol Flavour.

In amber bottles, each 50 tablets,

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Each containing: Quinine Sulph. gr. i. and Ol. Cinnamon. B.P. 10j. In fancy decorated tins, each 24 Perles, 6/6 per doz. Minimum retail 1/- per box.

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Twenty-four capsules each containing the equivalent of 60 m Tr. Ammon. Quin. B.P. packed in neat decorated tins for the pocket. 6/- per doz. Minimum retail 1/- per box.

ANTISEPTIC CINNAMON & FORMALIN LOZENGES.

A very effective combination with great antiseptic properties. In screw cap bottles, each 50 lozenges, 5/6 per doz. In bulk 3/- per lb.

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In bulk, 1/6 per lb., free tins. In glass show jars, each 6 lbs., 10/- inclusive. 1 oz. tins 1/10 doz. 2 oz. tins 3/6 doz. 4 oz. tins 5/6 doz.

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5 lb. tins 2/3 lb.; 10 lb. tins 2/2 lb.; 28 lb. tins 2/- lb. 3d. bottles 1/3 doz. 6d. bottles in cartons 3/8 doz. 1/- bottles in cartons 7/4 doz.

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QUITE THE BEST WAY OF PACKING.

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Benzoin Cream, Glycerine and Honey Jelly; Glycerine, Honey and Cucumber Jelly; Crème Violette, Rose Toilet Cream, Lanoline, Witch Hazel Foam, Witch Hazel Cream and Oatmeal Toilet Cream	3/9
Ditto, each wrapped in Carton ...	...	Fig. 104	4/-
Ditto, Cold Cream, Benzoin Skin Food, Chillie Paste and Pine Hazel Snow ...	...	Fig. 102	4/-
		Fig. 104	4/3

Customer's own Name and Address on THREE dozen if required.



SANGERS

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Fig. 102.



Fig. 104.



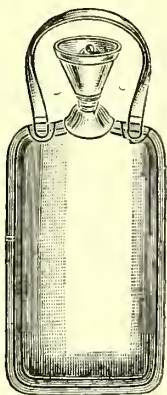
Fig. 102.

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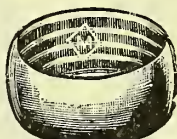
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time.

	Covered in Rolled Gold.		9-carat Gold, stamped.		15-carat Gold, stamped.	
	Retail Price.	Trade Price.	Retail Price.	Trade Price.	Retail Price.	Trade Price.
	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.
No. 1501 ...	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 7 6
1502 ...	7 6	3 9	10 6	5 3	18 6	9 3
1503 ...	6 0	3 0	9 0	4 6	18 6	9 3

5 per cent. discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices.

Special Offer

1 dozen rings No. 1501 covered in rolled gold to retail at 4/6 each; on a handsome plush-covered show stand for 21/- nett cash.

Booklets with full descriptive matter, also regulation size measurement cards, supplied gratis.
No license is required for the sale of these rings.

Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

We are the right House for Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheeting, and every description of India Rubber Goods.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIM., 91 & 92 GT. SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.



J. H. HAYWOOD, Lim.

Surgical and Athletic Appliance Manufacturer,

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SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.

CHEST PROTECTORS. CHAMOIS VESTS. LUMBAGO BELTS AND PADS.

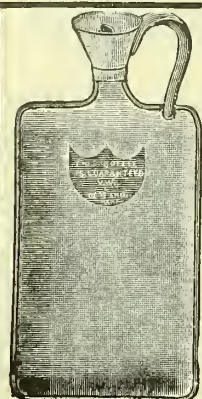
BELTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FOR WARMTH AND SUPPORT.
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HOT WATER BOTTLE COVERS, in Felt, Flannel, Plush, &c. CRICKET, FOOTBALL & HOCKEY GUARDS

Invalids waited upon at their own Residence (by Lady Attendant) if wished.



VINCENT WOOD

For BRITISH MADE

Hot-Water Bottles.

One Quality only—
GUARANTEED RELIABLE.
10x8 3/6, 12x8 4/- each, plus 10%

Other Sizes in Proportion.
Also NEW COVERS.

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106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.
The New Shape, Oval Fronted Bottles, 6 ounce size, 8 6 per gross
A Sample Free on Application.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
9/- 10/- 15/- 20/- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted.

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
7/6 8/6 12/- 18/- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted.

PANEL BOTTLES (New Series), Green or Blue Glass.

Good Quality.

2 2 1/2 4 6 8 10 ounce. } In ordering please say if
7/- 7/6 8/- 9/- 9/6 12/- per gross } green or blue is required

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

3/6 4/- 4/6 5/6 per gross } Plain or teaspoons.

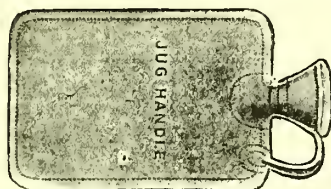
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The high quality of their manufacture is maintained with unfailing uniformity, so that complaints are unknown and satisfaction is the rule. It always pays to sell Dunlops.

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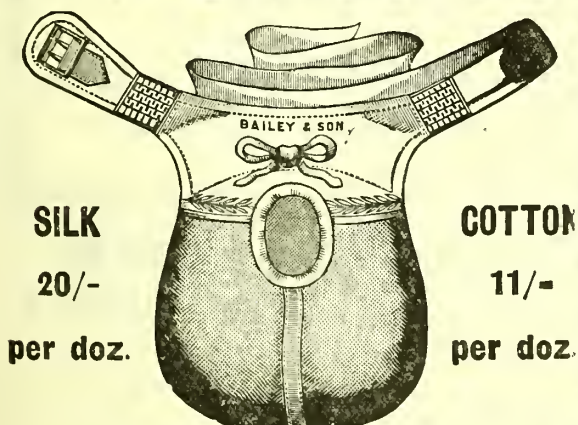
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SILK

20/-

per doz.

COTTON

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Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,
38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. W.

The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's

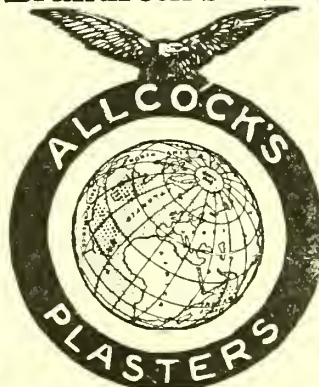
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A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
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Three
Rollables.*



A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
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22 Hamilton Sq.,
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"Sold all round the World."

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DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID & SODIUM SALT. SILVER PROTEINATE. TANNIN ALBUMINATE. PHENAZONE DERIVATIVES. DIMETHYLAMIDOPYRAZOLON & DERIVATIVES, ETC.

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HIGH-CLASS DISPENSING BOTTLES, VIALS, &c.
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Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care in the greatest chemical purity by

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ACETATE OF OCTYL (new)
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12 Gold Medals.

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Cod Liver Oil

Our Cod Liver Oil guaranteed to be
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Wholesale Houses only Supplied.

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CHEAP OFFERS OF Zedoary Seed

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180 cwt.

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SEED MERCHANTS.

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ABSORBENT

COTTON LINTS.

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ROLL BANDAGES.

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"GAMGEE TISSUE"

(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)

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ASEPTIC and

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DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBINSON & SONS, COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS, Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD.
LIMITED, And BLEACHERS,
And 55, Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.**CASH WITH ORDER.**

1/1½ size Phosferine	...	10/2½ per dozen net
2/9 " "	...	25/6 " " "
4/6 " "	...	40/9½ " " "

5 GROSS LOTS (assorted sizes if required) subject to 1½ per cent. Cash Discount.
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PROTECTED PRICE.

The selling price of Phosferine is Protected, it must not be retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices, viz.:—1/1½ size for 1/-, the 2/9 size for 2/6, 4/6 size for 4/-.

Full prices to be obtained when possible.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics,

Is a good paying line for Chemists—the Retail price is protected, and, as it contains nothing poisonous, it can be sold without restriction.

Being a highly Concentrated Medicine, its storage occupies very little of the valuable space in a Pharmacy.

It is one of the largest advertised medicines in the kingdom, and sells freely.

It can be recommended with the greatest confidence for all Nerve Pains, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c.

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PHOSFERINE has been supplied by Command of

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A recommendation that can be claimed for no other Proprietary Medicine.

ASHTON & PARSONS. LTD.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE LONDON! E.C.
 LUDGATE HILL,

CAUTION.

To Imitators or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION

WITH

DAMAGES AND COSTS,

obtained against Frederick John Fowles for using the word

PHOSFEROUIN.

In the High Court of Justice,

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before MR. JUSTICE COZENS-HARDY.

Between ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED,

Proprietors of "Phosferine" (Plaintiffs)

AND

FREDERICK JOHN FOWLES (Defendant).

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION with damages and costs was granted on the 14th December, 1900, restraining the above-named Defendant, his servants and agents from in any manner infringing the Plaintiffs' Registered Trade Mark, 6,530, and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any medical preparation not prepared by the Plaintiffs under the name of "Phosferine" or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' word "Phosferine" or otherwise was calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such preparation is "Phosferine" or is a preparation of the Plaintiffs, and from selling or supplying any such preparation as aforesaid in response to orders for "Phosferine" or for a preparation of the Plaintiffs or from otherwise passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such preparation as aforesaid as or for "Phosferine" or a preparation of the Plaintiffs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of "Phosferine" will be confidentially treated, and should be addressed to the proprietors of "Phosferine,"

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE, LONDON, E.C.
 LUDGATE HILL,

Or to Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,
 Patent Agents,

Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

The AutoStrop is the only Safety Razor that can be kept sharp without the expense of new blades.

This fact can be so easily and convincingly demonstrated to your customers that it will mean many sales of the

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

for you every week.

The automatic, self-contained stropping arrangement enables your customers to obtain the keenest possible edge for every shave. The AutoStrop Safety Razor cannot be stropped wrongly—there is no blade-changing—nothing to take apart to strop or clean. Far quicker, handier, and cheaper than a no-stropping razor—finished like a piece of fine jewellery.

Write for Booklet, "How to Sell the AutoStrop Safety Razor."

In the course of a week or so we shall have ready for distribution to dealers a booklet which will materially assist them in the selling of the AutoStrop Safety Razor. We shall be glad to send you a copy post free. It contains many practical suggestions.



To strop the AutoStrop Safety Razor—insert the strop through the razor itself, move the razor to and fro, the blade reverses automatically at the end of each stroke, thus stropping itself, in an instant you have a keen edge. You cannot strop it wrongly. One blade often lasts a year, and is sharp every day. Nothing to take apart to strop or clean.

All the large Wholesalers now stock the AutoStrop.

PRICES:	RETAIL	21/- net.
	WHOLESALE (3 doz. lots) ...	14 - each.
	Smaller Quantities	14/9 "

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

61 New Oxford Street, LONDON, W.C.
Also at DUBLIN, PARIS, NEW YORK, and MONTREAL.